THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2362.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR
LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS,
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN,
IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES,
And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.
Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

THE UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY has been established for the purpose of imparting to Residents in India, as well as to those in British Possessions elsewhere, the same great advantages both as regards Proprietors and Assurers, which it affords to those of Great Britain; for which purpose a proportion of the Shares have been reserved for distribution among the Indian Community.

The Shareholders will receive interest on the capital advanced at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and after the expiration of five years, the profits after payment of such interest, will be estimated, and one-fifth of them distributed, in the following proportions: viz. one-fourth to the Shareholders, and the remaining three-fourths to the holders of Policies for the whole term of life, who shall have been so assured for the full period of five years; and the distribution of profits on a similar plan will thereafter be continued annually.

The Committee of Management in Calcutta, will at all times be ready to treat for the purchase of Policies; or to advance, if required, on any Policy, by way of loan, two-thirds of its estimated value; and also to appropriate the profits, at the option of the Assured, in the augmentation of the amount of Policies, in diminution of the annual premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate, till all further payment of premiums becomes unnecessary.

The parent Institution being in London, with a similar Establishment in the Metropolis of India for granting Policies, gives the opportunity of allowing premiums, as well as claims, being made payable in either Country at the entire option of the concerned: Assurers may furthermore on arrival in England, in approved health, be permitted to pay premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain, during their residence there.

A large subscribed Capital, a judicious and economic system of management, and a scale of premiums calculated from the best and most recent experience of the duration of human life in Countries within the scope of the proposed operations of the Society, give ample security, both to the Proprietors and the Assured; to the first, that their Dividends will be regularly paid; to the second, the prompt liquidation of all their claims on the Society; and to both, that their assets will be properly husbanded, with a view to their just and equitable distribution at the oppointed periods.

The board of Directors have, by their Deed of Settlement, placed the control of the affairs of the Society in India, in a Committee of Management, consisting of five Members, *two* to be chosen by themselves, and *three* by the Proprietors who may vote in person at general meetings held in Calcutta: with the BANK OF BENGAL, as Treasurers, and Messrs. BAGSHAW & Co. of that City, as Agents.

It is a leading feature of this Society, that Proprietors are only liable for the amount of their respective shares. This is not only provided for in their Deed of Settlement, but it will form a specific contract in all their engagements, and as it is improbable that any further call will be made on the Proprietors, no Shares can be transferred without the sanction of the Committee of Management in India, or Board of Directors at Home, being first obtained.

Forms of Proposal and Table of Premium may be had of the Secretary at Calcutta, who will receive applications for shares on behalf of the Society: and who will on an early day, give public notice of the same being allotted, and of the precise period when by completing the details consequent on a new Establishment, the Committee will be ready to receive proposals for Assurance. In the meanwhile, every information respecting the Institution will be furnished by the Agents.

The Rates of Premium will be found as low as a due consideration to security will permit, but the excess, if any, must be unimportant in a Society, which returns three-fourths of its profits to the Assured.

The Directors of the UNIVERSAL appeal with confidence to the support of the Indian Public in furtherance of a first undertaking to transplant the inestimable blessings of a well organized system of Life Assurance into a Country, the general economy of which, with a more than usually uncertain tenure of human life, would appear imperatively to call for such an Establishment on sound and safe principles; indeed they need but advert to the fact, (to secure for it the consideration which they conceive it eminently merits,) that had an Institution like the UNIVERSAL been in existence only a few years ago, much of the calamity and inconvenience which have occurred in Bengal would have been obviated.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT CHRISTIE,
7th April, 1834. *Actuary.*

FOR Sale on Commission—A few Copies of the General orders of the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal, Spain, and France, from 1809 to 1814, and the low countries, and France, in 1815, by Lieut. Colonel Gurwood. Price 12 Rupees per copy, cash. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

WEARING APPAREL.

A Small assortment of the above from R. and J. McCALLAN, London, has lately been received by the undersigned, consisting of military and plain Surtouts, Dress and Hunting coats, Waistcoats and Trowser Lengths,
FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR Sale—A very substantial built Buggy price 500 Rupees, Cash. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who have also a very superior Tattoo for sale on Commission.

Nesbit Lane, 15*th August*, 1834.

IN THE PRESS, and will speedily be published, OBSERVATIONS on the NEELGHERRIES, with an account of their Topography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, and of the Effects of the Climate on the European Constitution, by R. BAIKIE, Esquire, M. D. late Superintending Medical Officer, Neelgherries. Edited by W. H. SMOULT, Esq.

With Maps, Routes, Sketches of the Scenery and Drawings of the principal buildings, and an Appendix containing Meterological Tables, Tables of Routes, a Catalogue of 400 newly discovered Plants, arranged by the Reverend Mr. Schmid, and a variety of useful information for Travellers.

The Work will consist of about 150 pages, royal 8vo., will be printed in a clear type and on fine Europe paper at the Baptist Mission Press. Price to Subscribers 12 Rs.—To Non-Subscribers 16 Rs. Applications for the Work to be made to Messrs. THACKER and Co., the Publishers, Calcutta, or to Messrs. Forbes and Co. Bombay, where a Prospectus may be seen.

ALL persons having claims against the present MESS of the Aurungabad Division of regular troops, are required to submit them to the President of the Mess at Aurungabad, on or before the first day of October 1834, in order to their being adjusted previous to the relief of Corps.

Aurungabad, 1*st August*, 1834.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 650 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "*Oriental*," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Lafitte, in three dozen cases,	Rs.	66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases,	,,	42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases,	,,	42 do.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834

FOR SALE—A furnished Bungalow, with out-houses and enclosure, called the *Retreat*, situated on the Mahabuleshwar Hills. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. with whom the title deeds, plan of the premises and list of furniture, are deposited.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. W. NICOL, and Co. Follett's Sherry, receiver per ANNA ROBERTSON, in three dozen Cases, at Rupees 20 per dozen quarts, and Rupees 11 per dozen Pints.

Rampart Row, 16*th. Aug.* 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London ..... Rs. 450
Do. ..... hhd. ..... do. 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each. 20
Old Port ..... do. ..... each 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO. 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830 450
Do. ..... do. ..... in hhd. 250
Sercial, in quarter cask 200

GRUAUD LA-ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 183[illegible]

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, *ex-Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 16*th August*, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth	Rs.	25 per doz.
Pale Sherry	"	26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints	"	14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

16*th August*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine, in quarts ..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints ..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—*Cash.*

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London:—

Pale Sherry, in quarts	at	22	Rs.	per doz.
Ditto, in pints	"	12	"	"
Brown Sherry, in quarts	"	22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret	"	20	"	"
Ditto ditto, in pints	"	11	"	"
Old Madeira, in quarts	"	21	"	"
Bucellas	"	18	"	"
Hock	"	18	"	"
Cognac Brandy	"	15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy	"	18	"	"
Whiskey	"	18	"	"
Ditto, in pints	"	10	"	"
Old Rum,	" quarts	14	"	"
Geneva	"	12	"	"

Bombay, 16*th Augt.* 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead.

Ash Lane, 16*th August*, 1884.

TO be sold by public auction at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART, and CO., this day the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, 15 Bales, of Twist and 3 Bales of Grey Shirtings and Madapollams, landed in a damaged state from the Ship Ranger from Liverpool. Terms, Cash.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE, have just received, a fresh supply of Cape Garden Seeds of sorts, from Mr. C. M. Villet, of Cape town, which they have exposed for sale at their shop at moderate prices. Also they have purchased an Invoice of Stunt's Boots and Shoes, likewise exposed for sale.

Bombay, 15*th August*, 1834.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shrubberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, two Houses in Meadow Street. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S Meadow Street.

Bombay, 16*th August*, 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

SALE by auction.—BECK and CO., on Tuesday next, 19th current, will submit for public outcry at their rooms, and dispose of chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz. Old London market Madeira in whole, half, and quarter Pipes, about 80 dozens of ripe Hodgson's Pale Ale, and a few Hhds. of do. lately imported, excellent Rum, Shrub in Pints, French Liqueurs of sorts, real Bologna Sausages, a variety of Silver ware comprising Spoons, Forks, &c., 2 capital silver, watches, and 1 handsome Lady's Gold watch, with a few gold Seals, the remains of an Invoice of Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade, Russia Duck, and sundry other piece goods, Patent shot of various numbers, a great variety of Plated and Glass ware, sundry wines, Liquors and Beer, an extensive and varied collection of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. among other vehicles and Horses (if not privately sold before hand), a substantial and commodious Shigram, with a hard working horse and a set of harness.

Forbes Street, 16*th August*, 1834.

TO BE LET—On moderate terms for a certain period, a large and commodious upper-roomed Bungalow with out houses and stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. Ketterer. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 14*th August*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEWRAZ BALLO, having purchased from SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, a spot of vacant ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Oart called Rusowdy, close to Hunman church, in New Lane, lately purchased by the said SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, and standing in the Collector's Book under No. 136, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Madowdass Runsordass, sett; on he west by the chunam compound wall of Wisswanath Rampoy; on the north by the compound wall of Succaram Luxamonjee, and on the south, by the public road; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to the said JEWRAZ BALLOO, at his House, in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein. —Dated this 15th day of August, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર રૂબાંથી આપીએચ્એ

જીવરાજ ભાદુએ ખાલી જમીનનો ઘટકો એક શીરાળજી શાપુરજી પાશેથી વેચાતો લે વાનુ શાદુ ઝીધુંએ તે શ્રી ભાઇકાર ફોટ રશ્વ ડી વાડીમો ઇનમાંનનાં ઠાનક આગાલ નવી શેરીમોંએ તે ઠોરૂએક થાજીરૂ એજ શીરાળજી શાપુરજીએ વેચાતી લીધેલીછે તથા ઘકલેઘટ રની ઘુઘનો નંબર ૧૩૬ મોંએ એની ઉત્તરમે ન દશા કુપર ખાલી જમીન માઇધવદાશ રંનશીરદાશ શેઠ નીછે તથા આઠમેન દશા કુપર ચુનાનાં વાડાની દીવાલ વીશ્રુનાઇ રામ પક્ષ નીછે તથા કુતર દશા કુપર શકારામ મલશી મંનજીનાં વાડાની દેવાલછે તથા દખણ દશા કુપર કુધાડો રશતોંએ એ કુપર કુ એક લોક અથવા દેવા અથવા માંગણુ પોચતુ તીનાંયાને ભાગ ફરેચજે મા મી ૩૩ થી દીન ૧ તારીખ ૧૫ એનુ ચકર ૫ વો ઘણુલ ફરશે ગારાદ ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BOMANJEE PESTONJEE, Mestry, having proposed to NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, Watcha, to mortgage to him, all that piece of ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and godowns thereon built and standing, situate, and being within, the Fort, in Meadow street, assessed as No 26 and lately belonging to one Armenian JOSEPH MIGUEL, deceased, any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise, thereon, are hereby requested to make known the same to MR. MORGAN, Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર • કીર્આંથી • આપીએચજે
અમંનજી • પેશતંનજી • મીશતરીએ • નવરોજ
જી • ૫૨દુનજી • વાછાને • ધેકેર • એક • તથા • વખા
રો • તેમોછે • તે • જમીન • ૨ાાઉે • ગીરવી • આપવા
નુ • ૨ાાદુ • કીધુંછે • તે • શ્રી • ફોટમો • મીડો • ૬૨ાત
રીટમોછે • તે • ઉપર • નંબર ૨૬ મોછે • તથા—એ
ધેકેર • ઠોરૂએક • બાજીુ • મરનાર • જુજેક • મીગોલ
અરમાંનીનુ • ૬નુ—એ • ઉપર • ૬૨એક • લોક •
અથવા • લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અ
થવા • બીજા • કાંઇ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માં
ગણ • પોચનુ • હોએતો • મીશતર • મારગીન • ધા
રાનાં • વકીલને • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • મી • મુદત
મો • જાકેર • ૫૨ે—મુદત • પછી • કોઇનો • દાવો •
કબુલ • ૫૨શે • નહી—તારીખ ૧૫ મી • આગા
શટ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. tM. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to he Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE Teak Built Ship "ANNA ROBERTSON," of 500 Tons, A. I. Captain ALEXANDER NAIRNE, will have quick dispatched.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 16th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, J. T. BROWNE, Commander, is expected here about the middle of next month, and will be despatched early in November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 16th August, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE QUEBEC TRADER, 400 Tons, C. P. BELLAMY, R. N. Commander.—This ship will be despatched on or before the 25th instant, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers— For Passage or Freight of light [illegible] only—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND [illegible] BELLAMY at their Office.

Bombay, 15th August [illegible]

PASSAGE TO LONDON, [illegible] 1834.

THE LADY FEE[illegible], burthen, [illegible]STER, Comm[illegible] all Oct[illegible]M, G. WEBwill leave Be[illegible] Captain [illegible]ngers if in[illegible]hen 500 Tons, the C[illegible] [illegible]ober, and call on [illegible]ducement offers. [illegible]h WEBSTER, or to [illegible]d Co.

FOR [illegible] PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail early in Sept. has a poop and good accommodation for passengers.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th August, 1834.

No. 339.—With reference to the general order of the 21st June last, No. 279, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is plensed to announce, that lieutenant D. M. Scobie, received charge of the commissariat department at Sholapore, on the 24th ultimo.

No. 341.—A brigade order, issued by lieutenant colonel Brooks, under date the 8th ultimo, appointing lieutenant C. H. Wells, deputy paymaster at Sholapore, to perform the duties of the 3rd assistant commissary general, on the departure of lieutenant R. Stark for Poona, until the arrival of lieutenant D. M. Scobie, who stands appointed to the situation, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 8th August, 1834.

No. 342.—The following general order published by the governor general of India in council, under date the 15th ultimo, is republished at this presidency:—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 15th July, 1834.

With a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that, henceforward, the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule.

Brigade majors.
Cantonment adjutants.
Line adjutants.
Fort adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective officer.

2. As officers who may hereafter be nominated to any of the above appointments, must return to regimental duty of their corps, marching from the station or garrison in which they are employed on the staff, the absentee regulation will not be considered applicable to them.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Supreme Govt. Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 11th August, 1834.

No. 343.—A division order issued by major general sir J. S. Barnes, K. C. B. under date the 25th ultimo, granting leave to lieutenant Stark, military paymaster at Poona, to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health, and directing captain Down of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, to take charge of his department, is confirmed.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1834.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, 1st assistant to the collector of Tanna, has leave of absence to visit the presidency, on private affairs, for a period of ten days, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 11th August, 1834.

Mr. H. P. Malet, acting fourth assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Poona, on private affairs, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1834.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, deputy warehouse-keeper, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, to proceed to Poona, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Bruce, to act as clerk to the court of requests, during the absence of Mr. Elliot, who has been allowed one month's leave, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th August, 1834.

The leave of absence granted to the resident in the Persian Gulf on the 29th April last, having expired on the 9th of this month, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend his leave, and to retain him on duty in the Deccan from that date, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Juggunnath Suddashew, Rao Bahadoor, native judge of Tannah, leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Pooona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

We understand that Martund Row Holkur, the boy who was elevated to the Indore Musnud at the death of the late Mulhaur Rao Holkur, and dethroned by the revolution which placed His Highness Hurree Holkur on the throne, has arrived in the Ahmednuggur district, an his way to Chandore, accompanied by his father, and mother, and under an escort. Holker's Villages in the Deccan being under British Jurisdiction, we have no doubt but that proper measurers will be taken to secure this unfortunate youth from restraint, or any other coercive measures which might otherwise be adopted.—

We deply regret to have to announce the death of Josiah Nesbit, Esq. Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country. We hear he is to be succeeded in the office by G. W. Anderson, Esq. one of the [illegible] Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

SUBSTANCE OF A REPORT BY CAPTAIN C. W. GRANT OF THE ENGINEER CORPS, OF HIS OPERATIONS IN SEARCHING FOR COAL IN THE PROVINCE OF DOOJAPOOR, IN CUTCH.

Immediately on receiving the approval of Government to my proposition for giving up the work at Jaumtra, and commencing a Bore at Doojapoor I removed all the materials to the latter place, and fixed upon a spot about 260 yards in the line of Dip, from whence the vein of coal is seen in the bank of the nullah, calculating that, according to the inclination of the Strata, we should come to the same vein at about 65 feet below the surface. It was, however, the 19th January before we regularly commenced Boring, since which time, up to the 1st Instant, the work has constantly been going on, with such intermissions only, as were necessary for repairing the tools, fitting on new ropes, &c. &c. I now annex a list of the strata passed through, their thickness, &c. &c. in which it will be seen, that we came to the vein of coal at exactly the depth I had calculated on, but that instead of improving in thickness, and quality, as it got deeper, it had thinned out to a mere line of about 2 inches. It does sometimes happen that veins of coal thin out, and then increase to their original thickness again almost immediately, but I can scarcely suppose this to be the case in the present instance.

LIST OF STRATA PASSED THROUGH IN THE BORE AT DOOJAPOOR,

	Ft.	In.
Alluvial soil	2	9
Brown sandstone	5	3
Variegated Loam	4	9
Blue Clay	19	9
Light red sandstone,	4	8
Very hard Jerruginous sandstone	0	6
Light red sandstone	12	11
Blue Clay	14	5
Coal, being the same vein as that seen in the Nullah, but thinned out	0	2
Blue Clay	43	11
White sandstone	22	6
Blue Clay	17	3
White sandstone	32	9
Blue Clay	4	9
Pieces of Iron Pyrites here came up in the Sand Bit.		
White sandstone	14	10
Blue Clay	12	6
Pieces of Carbonised rushes and reeds.		
White Sandstone	5	6
Pieces of sooty Coal and Iron Pyrites		
Blue Clay	6	0
Very hard yellow sandstone	1	6
Blue Clay	1	6
Pieces of Lignite and Jet in some quantity and Iron Pyrites.		
Sandstone and clay in thin Lamina	1	6
Blue clay	1	6
Laminated sandstone and clay	1	6
Blue clay	4	6
Pieces of sooty coal in several places, Carbonised reeds & Pyrites.		
White sandstone	10	6
Blue Clay	1	9
A considerable quantity of Jet and Lignite.		
White sandstone	1	6
Lignite and Jet.		
Laminated stone and clay	1	6
Blue Clay with sooty Coal and Carbonised Reeds.		
White Sandstone	8	9
Laminated sandstone and clay, with clay full of sooty coal.		
Carbonised reeds and Pyrites	2	5
Hard sandstone	3	0
Total depth of Bore,	266	7

Iron Pyrites, sooty coal, and carbonised reeds in Blue clay, together with Jet, or a very shining black lignite, were found at various other depths, but as they may have fallen down from the sides of the bore, I have not noticed them on every occasion. At the time we left off, they came up constantly in the sand Bit, but I am inclined to believe that they belonged to the last stratum of blue clay, but projecting a little into the bore. Pieces were broken off by the jumper in going down. The above depth was obtained in 116 days actual Boring, making an average of about 2¼ feet per day; the first 160 feet being done on an average of 3 feet per day. This, I trust, will be considered as very fair work, when it is remembered, that it was entirely performed with country made rods, the iron of which is so soft, as to oblige us almost entirely to work with the Jumper and Sand bit; the rods when at any depth, twisting when the augur was attempted to be used, owing entirely to the softness of the Iron.

The extreme labour of lifting and drawing up the rods, owing to their great weight, (upwards of 14 cwt.) became so severe an exertion to the men at this close season of the year, that I thought it preferable to discontinue the bore, notwithstanding the favourable appearance of the strata, and commence a new one at such a distance on the line of rise of the strata, as, according to the calculation of their angle of Inclination, would cause the stratum at the bottom of the bore to reach the surface or crop out, as by proceeding in this manner, we shall obtain a perfect knowledge of the strata throughout the whole depth of the formation; stopping of course—should we come to a series of strata decidedly differing from those under which coal is usually found; this, I conceive, to be a preferable plan to sinking Bores, only where thin veins of coal are seen to crop out, as we might, by such an irregular course, miss thicker beds that might lie between the thin veins, that are exposed to view, whereas by steadily following up the plan above proposed, we shall at all events, satisfy ourselves as to the existence or otherwise of any beds of Coal worth working.

The great extent of country throughout which the appearances of coal are visible, the favourable report given of that from the vein at Doojapoor which was sent to the new mint for trial, its perfect mineral character, without the slightest appearance of being merely a Lignite, the strata with which it is invariably associated, containing innumerable impressions, or remains of carbonised Reeds, Rushes, &c. The Pyritons, and other iron ore or stone, scattered about and occurring in veins all induce me to hope for success, as does also, the formation of the country consisting of sandstone of various kinds and hardness, Iron ore, blue clay, with the organic remains and impressions passing in some instances into hard shale and bituminous shale and fire clay, which makes an extremely refractory brick, which are the principal strata in the independant coal formation in England; and although the relative Geological position, or the rocks on which rests, and which cover, that formation in our own country, are well known; and almost invariable, we can scarcely expect to find precisely the same series in India; as the comparative Geology of the two countries, may, and in all probability does, differ most materially. But this is a subject that would lead me far beyond the limits of a letter. I have only, therefore to hope, that our operations hitherto, will meet with approval as well as the course I have proposed adopting for thoroughly examining the formation, by continuing a series of Bores in the line of rise of the Strata, as above detailed.

The spot fixed upon for the new Bore, is rather more than 1500 yards from the last, and being in a dry country, I hope to be enabled to carry on the work during the monsoon.

I have made a small collection of the coal, and some of the associated strata, from various parts of this formation, which I should feel much pleasure in forwarding to Bombay on the opening of the season, for the inspection of any gentleman conversant with the subject, who would give his opinion on them, and on the prospect they hold out of success, if the search is regularly carried on.

In the tour that I made through the country in the cold weather, I saw no decided indication of the coal, except in one place, about 16 miles north of this, where there is a vein of Coal cropping out in the bank of a river, associated with strata similar to this formation, and which is, I think, worthy of a further examination.

Doojapoor, 15th July, 1834.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—16TH AUG. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	8 34	9 00
Sunday	9 22	9 44
Monday	10 04	10 24
Tuesday	10 41	10 59
Wednesday	11 17	11 36
Thursday	11 58	0 10
Friday	0 15	0 21

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship Earl of Eldon	22nd August	London	Cape.
" John Stamp	About 25th do.	Ditto	Direct.
" John Taylor	About 16th do	Liverpool	Ditto.
" Huddersfield	About 30th do.	Ditto	St. Helena.
" Quebec Trader	25th August.	Cape of Good Hope	No where.
" Anna Robertson	Uncertain	China	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan	132	131
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, a 1st class,	109	11
321, a 1040, 2nd. class,	108	100
1041 a 1040, 3rd class,	107	119
Second five per cent Loan	107	110
Third five per cent Loan	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	102
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
China Bills	none	
Spanish dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each		11½

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major C. F. Hart, Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl. from Belgaum.

Lieut. Hart, 2d Gr. Regt., from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Lucas, Artillery, to Poonah.

Capt. Mant, Commg. Guzerat Provincial Battn., to Poonah.

Lieut Wilson, H. M. 6th Regt. to do.

Qr. Mr. Sheahan, do. do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Belgaum, on the morning of the 1st inst., the Lady of Lieut. J. D. Hallett, Adjt. 3d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, at Christ Church, Byculla, John Vaupell, Esq., Chief Translator and Interpreter in the Supreme Court, to Mrs Mary M. Grey, widow.

DEATHS.

At the house of V. Kemball, Esq., Bombay, on the 7th inst., Major Robert Gordon, Inspecting Engineer of Guzerat, aged 48 years.

At Malligaum, on the 6th inst., aged 11 months, Henry Arthur, the youngest son of Lieut. J. Eckford, 19th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Humeerpoor, on the 14th July, the wife of E. Currie, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 14th July, the wife of Conductor William Raynor, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23d July, in Chowringhee, at the house of Robert O'Dowda, Esq., the Lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.

At Meerut, on the 4th July, the Lady of Captain Roebuck, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mrs. H. Smith, of a daughter.

At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, on the 19th July, the Lady of J. E. Wilkinson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

By Special License, at Goruckpore, on the 15th of July, by the Reverend H. Pratt, Brevet Captain Joseph Leverton Revell, 7th Regiment, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wale Lamborn, Bengal Army.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, the 28th April, by the Reverend G. Hough, M. A., Senior Colonial Chaplain, Mr. J. Harris, to Mrs. Mary Lethbridge.

In the English Church, Cape Town, Monday, the 12th May, by the Reverend G. Hough, M. A., Senior Colonial Chaplain, Mr. John Higgs, to Miss Harriet Fison.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23d July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Henry Carre Tucker, Esq. Civil Service, eldest son of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Portland Place, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Roxburgh.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. Charles Augustus Hudson, to Miss Matilda Angelica Gomes.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, Mr. William Cowen Nicholson, of the Ship *Hindoo*, aged 20 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, Master Samuel Alexander Cohen Grillard, son of Mr. Charles Grillard, aged 8 years and 15 days.

At Cape Town on the 10th May, Mrs. Sarah George wife of Mr. E. George, aged 38 years.

At Serampore, on the 22d July, Miss Mariann[illegible] Trevor, aged 2[illegible] years and 29 days.

At Vizagapatam, on the 2d July, W Mason, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of that District.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, George Maxwell Batten, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, George Richardson Gillanders, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, [illegible] of Bansbariah, aged 30 years.

At Dalna Ghur Factory, [illegible] Octavie Deveria, infant daughter of [illegible] Indigo Planter, aged 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Mr. Edward Flinn, aged 25 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Miss Catherine Rodrigues, aged 18 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, George Andrew, the infant son of F. Harris, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 8 months and 20 days.

At Calutta, on the 25th July, Master Charles Adolphus Timms, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, Mrs. Betsey Bark, widow, aged 60 years.

At Pondicherry, on the 25th June last, the Lady of A De Babick, Esq., Barrister of the Royal Court at Pondicherry.

On board the *Hind*, on the 3d July, Captain T. S. Rogers.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13th. Ship Charles Kerr, John Brodie, Master, from London. Left Portsmouth 27th April, 1834.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Wynter, Miss Boddington, Miss Ross, W. Clerk, Esq., C. S., Capt. Livingstone, N. I., Lieut. Pruen, I. N., Lieut. Kempthorne, I. N. Mr. Shaw, Cadet, Mr. Podmore Cadet, Mr. Ross, John Buchanan, Esq, Writer, Mr. Kay, Master Clerk, and 1 European Female.

DEPARTURE.

12th. Ship Calcutta, G. Grundy, Master, to Calcutta.

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A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Earl of Eldon, Isabella, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Huddersfield, Balfour, Lady Feversham, and Chas. Kerr.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, and Meekaee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze. and Futtel Currim.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MONITOR shall appear as soon as we can make room for him.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 16 *AUGUST*, 1834.

In continuation of our extracts from the papers brought by the *Charles Kerr*, our readers will find in this number, besides several other articles of minor interest, a full account of the Procession of the Trades' Unions through the Metropolis, to present a petition to the Home Secretary, to remit or mitigate the sentence of transportation passed against the six Unionists, convicted at Dorchester of administering unlawful oaths; and a condensed report, from the *Spectator*, of the debate on the Repeal of the Union, being the two most important subjects which occupied public attention at home. The Debate, which after occupying four days, was adjourned to the 27th April, has so exposed the weakness of the Repealers, that there can be no doubt of the result in the House. What may be its effect in Ireland, on those who have been taught to look on a Parliament in College Green as a panacea for all the ills they suffer, and on a dissolution of the Union as the only means of restoring tranquillity and prosperity to their Country, is less certain; but it seems more than probable that it, or rather the exposure that has been made of his fallacies, and the system on which he has acted—will prove a death blow to the power and influence which O'Connell has exercised amongst his countrymen.

The Procession of the Trades, composing a body of 30,000 men, was an event well calculated to excite the most lively apprehensions for the tranquillity of the City, notwithstanding the confident assertions of their leaders that it would be conducted in the most quiet and peaceable manner. The event, however, proved that the latter did not over-rate their own influence, nor give undue credit to the members for temper, and a will and determination to avoid all acts which could afford a pretext for interference with them on the part of those to whom such a manifestation of their sympathy with their misguided brethren under sentence of transportation, might not be agreeable.—That no disturbance occurred on the occasion, is however, to be attributed chiefly to the Government, which displayed in the measures adopted to check any lawless excesses, and to preserve the tranquillity of the City, a degree of moderation and prudence, united with firmness, beyond all praise. The police, though directed not to appear in the streets through which the procession was to pass, were stationed in strong bodies in gardens and enclosures in the neighbourhood, while the military, including the household troops, were kept under arms, *but out of sight*, and even the sentinels were withdrawn from their usual posts. Owing to this wise and judicious course of proceeding, the day passed off without any disorder or disturbance. The petition was of course not received under the appearance of dictation with which it was presented. The following day, a deputation from the Trades waited with it upon Lord Melbourne, who promised to lay it before His Majesty.

Letters have been received from Scinde, from which it appears that a report had reached the Ameers, of the defeat and dispersion of Shah Soojah's army by the confederated Chiefs of Kandahar and Kabul. So complete is the overthrow of the former represented to have been, that the ex-king was, it is said, compelled to seek safety in flight, and, with only eleven followers, has escaped to Herat. The date and particulars of the action are not given; but from the letters, extracts whereof are given below, it would appear that the Shah was attacked while carrying on the siege of Kandahar, with an army of nearly 50,000 men, a large portion of which, previous accounts stated, consisted of disciplined troops, supported by an extensive park of artillery. It seems difficult, however, notwithstanding the junction of the Kabul troops with those of the Ruler of Kandahar, to reconcile the sudden destruction of so formidable an army, with the reports of its superiority, both in numbers and efficiency, to any force the Ufghans could oppose to it, which seemed to be confirmed by the ex-King's almost uninterrupted progress to Kandahar. And, though we scarcely think the writer of those letters—whose credibility is unquestionable—would have omitted to express a doubt of the correctness of the intelligence, if he had reason to entertain any—still, as it is merely communicated as a report, and as from the latest Dehli and Agra papers, nothing of the kind appears to have reached those places, we are inclined to pause, and await a confirmation from other quarters, of the accounts received from Sinde.—

"Intelligence has been received here that Shah Shooja Ool Moolk has laid siege to Kandahar, and had given orders for mines to be constructed under the principal Bastion of the Fort, as well as scaling ladders to be prepared for storming The Royal Tents are pitched in the deserted town of Nadirabad, which is about one mile from the citadel. The King directed a few of his people to take possession of a Garden belonging to Khundil Kan, in which there were some buildings. The people who went on this duty were repulsed by men who had been secretly stationed in the buildings, and who killed many of the Shah's unarmed followers, on which His Majesty in person led on his regular Battalions, stormed the buildings, and put all the troops in them to the sword. The King also directed the mortars to play on the City; but after three shells were thrown, the Royal mind was moved with compassion for the defenceless inhabitants, and he ordered the firing to cease, and sent proposals to the Surdar, to surrender at discretion, under promises of a full pardon, or to quit the place with their families and property; both of which offers they refused to listen to.

"The Garrison had made several sorties on the advanced posts of the Besiegers, in which a good number of men were killed and wounded on each side, but no decide[d] advantages gained by either.

"The last instalment of the eight lacks of Rupees which the Ameers of Sinde agreed to pay had reached the Royal Camp, and the Nuwab Buhadoor Khan Kokur, had on that plea asked for permission to return to Sinde; but the King refused to dismiss him until he should have obtained possession of Khandahar.

JULY 14TH.—"Reports have this day reached the Ameers, that the King has been defeated by the confederated Ufghan Chiefs, whose troops had been previously reinforced by a large body under the command of the son of Dost Mahomed Khan of Kabool. It is said the King had fled to Herat, with eleven followers, and that his whole army, which was stated to consist of 50,000 men, is dispersed This news came by the way of Shikarpoor by express, and when the Ameers heard of it, they openly expressed their satisfaction at the event.

We have just received the *Calcutta Courier* which contains the following extract from the *Dehli Gazette*. We should not be surprised if the brush mentioned by the latter, is the affair which the Scindians have magnified (for they owe the Shah a grudge) into a signal defeat.

"We have just received the following intelligence, which, we are sorry is unfavourable to Shah Shoojah's prospects.

"Shah Shoojah, we have just heard, has met with a repulse from Dost Mahommed—he was entrenched with his troops in front of Candahar laying siege to the fort, when Dost Mahommed sent 500 of his followers to attack them. Instead of remaining in their trenches the fools quitted them to the number of 200, and met Dost Mahommed's troops, who made a dash at the Shah's 200, and cut them up to a man, without suffering in the least themselves.—Sultan Mahommed Khan, who governed Peshawur before its capture by Runjeet, has made good his retreat, via Khybur, to Caubul, where he is with his brother. Runjeet's assigned reason for capturing Peshawur is the fear of Soojah ul Mulk's recovering his Throne, and making it tributary to Caubul, so that if we supported him in maintaining his country it would be included; and Runjeet wishes to be before hand, and attach it to his territory before we have given our aid to the Shah, thus affording us no pretext hereafter for laying claim to Peshawur as a part of Caubul, it having been in his possession before we had any thing to say in the business. General Allard has at last got his *rooksut* from Runjeet; he is going to Loodianah, and thence to Calcutta, to embark for France; I fancy he has feathered his nest very comfortably. Ventura is still at Loodiannah recovering rapidly."

We observe a splendid Ship of 650 tons was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs Wigram and Green on the 24th of April, destined for this Port, and named the *Malabar*. The accommodations of this vessel are said to be most spacious, and neatly fitted up. She is to be commanded by Captain W. Tucker, formerly of the *Lady Raffles*, well known at this Presidency, and whose attention to the comfort of his Passengers has ever been the theme of praise. We hear the *Malabar* was positively to be dispatched direct for this, from Portsmouth, on the 1st. July; and may therefore be expected by the latter end of October, or early in November.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 24th ultimo states that 'there is no doubt of the appointment of Mr. Robert Grant as first member of the law Commission, the fact having been demi-officially communicated from home."

The state of the weather and crops in the interior, appears, from reports reaching to the end of last month, to be exceedingly favorable, and to hold out every prospect of the present proving an abundant season. In all the Collectorates the fall of rain had been sufficient for the purposes of cultivation, and the ryots were actively engaged in their agricultural labours, in the hope of a plentiful harvest, of which the healthy appearance of the young crops gave every promise. Native letters from some of the principal towns in Guzerat, which confirm these accounts, complain, however, of the little reduction that has taken place in the prices of grain, which were raised when the absence of rain in the early part of last season excited apprehensions of a scarcity. Though, happily, those apprehensions were not realized, and there are no grounds for any this season, the grain dealers continue to demand their former high prices.

MADRAS.

We learn by the COLOMBO papers that an approaching insurrection amongst the Kandians had been nipped in the bud: but, from the terms in which it is alluded to by the *Ceylon Government Gazette* (and therefore we may presume *officially*,) it appears to have compassed an intended daring attempt to subvert British supremacy in the island. We subjoin this account; and further details will be found, extracted from the *Colombo Observer*, under the proper head. Our readers will call to mind the entertainment, (of which we transcribed a report into our paper of the 20th March last) given by the Kandyan Chiefs to Sir Edward Barnes on the occasion of his visit to the Island. The warmth of the welcome and attachment displayed to his person were only equalled by the professions of satisfaction that fell, chiefly from the lips of the 1st Adigar, at the benign and wholesome rule of Sir William Horton, and his own gratitude for the responsible situation in which he had been placed and his desire to fulfil its duties faithfully and adequately. Yet at that moment the seeds of the conspiracy must have taken root! Truly we must give them the credit of being adepts in smooth-tongued hypocrisy. For four months past their designs have been suspected; but they have had the vigilant eye of the Government upon them; and 'ere the peace of the Island has been really broken, the prime movers of the conspiracy are in limbo,—consisting, according to the *Observer*, of twenty-three persons, "amongst whom are several Priests. the Chief Adgar, some Dessaves, and a Native Officer of the Ceylon Rifles." These were arrested at Kandy—in addition another Native Officer of the Rifles had been seized at Colombo. These prompt and energetic measures will, we trust, have the desired effect of ensuring the general tranquillity of the Island, as it appears that no symptoms of the last disorders have been manisfested in the Interior.

"Our readers will have been already apprized of the fact of several Chiefs and Priests having been arrested in Kandy by the orders of Government, under a charge of treasonble practices. We understand that for the last four months, the suspicions of Government have been awakened on this subject, and the utmost vigilance combined with the closet secrecy, applied to trace the progress of a conspiracy having for its object the subversion of British supremacy. On a subject of peculiar delicacy we shall abstain from all observation beyond the short recital and facts which we have given.

We rejoice to hear of the perfect tranquillity of the interior, especially as that tranquillity affords a conclusive proof of the loyalty of the mass of the people."—*Madras Herald, Aug.* 2.

CALCUTTA.

We are assured that there is no truth in the late rumour, that it was the intention of the Governor General to proceed to Bombay before his return to Calcutta.

The Madras and Bombay papers publish the lists of their respective Grand Juries. There are several Native names in both, but the *Esquire* which figures after every name at Bombay, contrasts oddly with the old simplicity still preserved at the other presidency.*

DELHI.

The monied interest of Delhi, which though sadly depressed of late, still serves us occasionally as a political borometer of the states with which it is connceted, now indicates the brewing of a storm in the atmosphere of Kotah. The anomolous treaty which the late nominal Minister and virtual Sovereign Raj Rana Zalim Singh, chose to conclude with the British Government, is pretty well known to the public. The whole of this document running in the name of the acknowledge Prince called Maha Rao, guarantees him in all the rights and privileges accorded to our protected allies without containing one stipulation in favour of the real contracting party, who preferred to figure as the dutiful servant of a master, whom nevertheless he had ruled through life and resolved still to treat as a mere puppet. With this view he got a Supplement added to the treaty promising the power of the Governor General in Council to maintain, not only Zalim Singh, but all his heirs and successors in the Ministry of Kotah. There are, accordingly, an hereditary sovereign and an hereditary minister holding the same territory by treaty under the paramount State. The Raj Rana as might be expected in the division of this joint property keeps the substance and gives the Maha Roa the shadow.

A territorial partition has, we understand been proposed, but declined by the Ministerial claimant to the usufract of the whole principality: and since Zalim Singh had it in his option to be recognised as the undisguised sovereign, it is reasonable to suppose that he actually was promised for himself and posterity all the privileges including the disposal of money which he transmitted to his family. Yet the written evidence of the supplementary article will scarcely of itself insure the stability of his house. There are few acts of diplomacy, any more than of Parliament, which one may not drive a horse and cart through. "To the great Zalim of blessed memory and his descendants to the last generation," some future agent may be instructed to say, "we guaranteed the office of Minister and they shall have it for ever: but the appropriation of the *revenues* of Kotah of which no mention is made in the inviolable treaty, is obviously not a ministerial function, but a royal prerogative, and as such the unalienable right of His Highness the Maha Rao. Therefore, His *Excellency* the Raj Rana is required by His Lordship in Council to abstain henceforward from helping himself to more salary than his august master shall be pleased to assign him." This transfier of the treasury to the true Prince would have the obvious effect of restoring him to substantial power also, and of making the Ministry as empty an honor as the present royalty of Kotah.

All this can be done without damage to political faith. However strong the original right of the Maha Rao's ancestors. Zalim had that of the preserver of the state. It might therefore be doubtful which family has the best claim to supremacy, but it seems undeniable that the welfare of the population demands that one of them should be the real sovereign of all the country, or that the connection between them should cease and both become possessors of separate portions of territory. The army of the Maha Rao is now said to be urging him to the field, and the Raj Rana is preparing to oppose him and doubtless to call for the assistance of British trops.

The office guaranteed to Zalim Singh is at present held by his son, and the grandson of the Maha Rao whose name was put into the treaty, occupies the pageant throne of Kotah.—*Delhi Gaz. July* 23,

We have received files of Rajpootanah Akhbars extending up to the 7th instant, but they contain little intelligence of any interest. Jotha Ram maintains his ascendency as firmly as ever at Jeypoor, and with the assistance of his clever coadjutress, Roopa Budarun, keeps the young Rajah in complete thraldom. It remains to be seen how long this junto will retain their power, but the combination that lately threatened them, appears to have been dissolved for the present.—*Ibid.*

The Baiza Baee, we hear, after repeated but unavailing expostulations with the Government.

* Our cotemporary seems not to be aware that such Natives of Bombay as are Justices of the Peace received the title of *Esquire*, in conformity with a Government Notification which directs that they be so addressed in all official correspondence.—ED. COURIER.

regarding the injustice she conceives she has suffered by the acts and instrumentality through which the late revolution at Gwalior was brought about, has determined on deputing an European Agent to England for the purpose of submitting her grievances to the King in Council, and, for the expences of the mission, it is said that she is prepared to incur an outlay of from five to ten lacs of rupees,—one half to be paid immediately and the other half to be secured to the ambassador, subject to the condition of his succeeding in gaining her cause For the truth of this rumour we cannot of course vouch, as it is a mere *on dit*, unsupported by any authority which would warrant our attaching credit to it; but, altho' it wants confirmation, yet it must be admitted, that it derives a great degree of probability from the wrongs of which Her Highness has to complain and whatever may be the ultimate resolve of this injured Princess on finding the Government deaf to her representations, it is certain that she has ample grounds, on which to base an appeal to England, in the tortuous and deceptive policy by which her downfal has been effected.—*Ibid.*

COLOMBO.

Rumours have of late been afloat that there appeared some symptoms of rebellion on the part of the Kandians, in which several of their Chiefs were implicated;—this report it would seem is not devoid of foundation, for on Sunday morning last orders were received for the four Companies of H. M. 61st Regiment, and two of the Ceylon Rifles, to march to Kandy; in the afternoon the latter and two Companies of the former left, and reached Henerrettegodde that evening; it was intended that the remainder were to follow at 3 o'clock the following morning, during the night however, an express arrived with counter orders, and those Companies which had left, returned to Colombo yesterday afternoon.

We understand that Government have been for some time in possession of information which required that much vigilance with secrecy should be observed, and from the decided steps taken, there must have been no doubt on their part of the offence imputed; an act of madness however, or folly, on the part of the Kandians, which we have great difficulty in bringing our mind to conceive, after the liberal manner in which they have been treated, and were it not for treachery formerly exhibited, we should put no belief in the reports abroad; but fancy that Government had been imposed upon;—as it is we cannot but help expressing our doubts as to the implication of some of the parties arrested.

We understand that on Friday night it was determined to seize on the ringleaders of the intended reivolt on the following morning; before day light the houses were surrounded by men of the Ceylon Regiments and at gun fire twenty three persons were taken into custody; amongst whom are several Priests—the Chief Adigar some Dissaves and a Native officer of the Ceylon Rifles—orders came down also to seize another native officer of that regiment in Colombo, who has been taken into custody.

It would be premature in us at present to state any of the various reports which have reached us; by our next we may learn more particulars.

The King's Advocate left yesterday morning by the mail in consequence.

From the prompt measures on the part of Government, and the counter ordering of the troops, we do not apprehend any further stir; but we await with some anxiety information from the outstations.—*Observer, July* 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The number of Members present in the House on Tuesday was unusually great. Many petitions were presented, by Mr. O'Connell and other Irish Members, for the Repeal of the Union; and one by Colonel Verner against it. Mr. O'Connell was then called upon by the Speaker. He commenced his argument by asserting, that there never was a greater mistake than the supposition that Ireland had ever been rightfully subjugated to England. It happened only a few days ago, that a gentleman accosted him in the Lobby of the House, to this effect—that the Canadas were endeavouring to escape us; America had escaped us; but Ireland should not. It was this spirit of domination which he regarded as the greatest bane to the welfare of both Ireland and England, and as the source of all the evils which had been inflicted on his country. It should be his first object to prove, that England had no title to Ireland by subjugation; and then see whether any title which she did possess was obtained before or subsequently to the Union. He would be as brief as he could on these points; for no man was more fully aware than himself, that he had a most unwilling auditory. Two hundred and twenty years had elapsed since Ireland was recognized as a portion of the dominions of the British monarch. In 1614, the distinction between English and Irish subjects was put an end to. The Irish had previously applied, in the year 1246, in the reign of Henry the Third, and in 1278, under Edward the First, to have the protection of British laws extended to them. Subsequently, in the reigns of Richard the Second, Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth, similar applications were made; but the Barons, fearful that their atrocities in Ireland would be put a stop to, successfully resisted them. In the interval mentioned, from Henry the Third to Elizabeth, the right of Ireland to a separate Legislature was recognized, and the Parliament of the Pale was formed—a Parliament of British subjects. The Irish wished to be subjects of the Monarch, but to have a distinct Parliament from the English. At length, in the reign of James the First, the inhabitants of Ireland were amalgamated under one Government. In this process, atrocities the most horrible kind were perpetrated, such as conduct of the Spaniards in America could not Mr. O'Connell here read several passages f works of Protestant historians, detailing so crimes which English chieftains committed gain possession of the lands and property Irish. Previously to 1614, there was minion on the part of England pret period must be fixed upon as the re jugation of Ireland. Still, howeve Parliament, nominally indepen

title to it was undisputed. In 1778, the first act was passed relaxing the penal laws. Then Ireland began to flourish. In 1782, her right to full legislative and judicial independence was acknowledged. Never was there a revolution so glorious and so stainless as that, or so ennobling to those who achieved it. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to quote from the King's message to the Irish Parliament, and the reply of the Irish Parliament drawn up by Mr. Grattan, in which it was distinctly asserted, that "the kingdom of Ireland was a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the sole Legislature thereof." These were the sentiments of the nation. The address which embodied them proceeded from the Irish gentry, the heads of the Protestant families.

Oh, there was many and many a name among them, which was then regarded with affection, and now lived in the recollection of the Irish people. Many and many a man dwelt with pride and exultation on the circumstance that his father or his grandfather had voted for this address. He had known this recollection soften the violence of political animosity: he had known much forgiven to the descendants of that band of patriots. The liberty of Ireland was nobly asserted: they had not forfeited it, they had not given it up; it was their charter then, it was their charter now; and it could no more be blotted out of their recollection than it could out of their affections.

The English Parliament passed an act renouncing all right of interference with the internal affairs of Ireland, and the Irish Parliament one denying that such right had ever existed. He admitted that much evil might be laid to the charge of the Irish Parliament, but denied that it had done any thing like so much to be ashamed of as the English Parliament. In proof of this, he instanced the approval of the Walchereen expedition, the vote that a pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea, and the conduct of the British Parliament on the Regency question, as contrasted with that of the Irish Parliament. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the rapid growth of Irish prosperity from 178[illegible], till the year of the Rebellion. In 1797, the value of linens exported was three millions, and of cattle and corn between two and three millions. He quoted from the speeches of Lord Clare, Lord Plunkett, Mr. Foster, Mr. Pitt, and Earl Grey, passages confirmatory of the prosperous state of Ireland during that period. He challenged the right of the Parliaments of the two countries to effect so violent a change as that brought about by the Union. A legislature could make laws, but not legislatures. He made quotations from writings of Locke and the speeches of Mr. Saurin, to prove that the ablest men were of this opinion. The same thing had been said in extremely strong language (which Mr. O'Connell quoted) by Lord Plunkett and Earl Grey, who had told the people of Ireland to wait for a fit opportunity to recover their rights. He denied that the Act of Union was an international compact; and said he would prove that there never before were such enormities committed as those by which the Union was brought about. The chief means by which that act was consummated were intimidation, bribery, corruption, treachery, and blood.

He would show that rebellion was fomented, that divisions were kept up, that religion was distorted from its high and holy purposes, and perverted into an instrument of discord and assassination; he would trace these calamaties to the promoters of the Union, to effect which they set the Catholic against the Protestant and the Protestant against the Catholic, and made the country one universal bedlam, on purpose that they might assume the office of keeper, and turn it to their own profit and emolument. Could they then call the union effected by such means, a contract?

The really most powerful motive to effect the Union was, he had no doubt, was a financial one. England owed 420,000,000*l.* Ireland only 26,000,000*l.*; yet Ireland was called on to hand over her resources to a nation by which she had been uniformly oppressed. Chief Justice Bushe had declared in the Irish Parliament, that England sought to carry the Union from intolerence of the prosperity of Ireland. In this light the nation regarded it at the time; and in this light it was regarded by Earl Grey.

"Twenty-seven counties (said his Lordship) have petitioned against the measure. The petition from the country of Down is signed by upwards of 17,000 respectable independent men, and all the others are in a similar proportion. Dublin petitioned under the great seal of the city, and each of the corporations in it followed the example. Drogheda petitioned against the Union, and almost every other town in the kingdom in like manner testified its disapprobation. Those in favour of the measure, possessing great influence in the country, obtained a few counter-petitions; yet though the petition from Down was signed by 17,000 the counter-petition was signed only by 415. Though there were 700,000 who had signed petitions against the measure, the total number of those who declared themselves in favor of it did not exceed 3,000; and many of those even only prayed that the measure might be discussed. If the facts I state are true, and I challenge any man to falsify them, could a nation in more direct terms express its disapprobation of a political measure than Ireland has of a legislative union with Great Britain? In fact, the nation is nearly unanimous, and this great majority is composed, not of fanatics, bigots, or Jacobins, but of the most respectable in every class of the community."

Vast armies were required to compel the Irish to submit. When a rebellion threatened to explode in 1797, the military force amounted to 78,994 men; in 1798, after the rebellion had been put down, it amounted to 91,000; in 1799, to 114,000; and in 1800, to 129,215 men. These armies were employed to put down public meetings, and stifle resistance to the Union as far as practicable. In 1797, the army was commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who found it in a most disorganized state. Military licentiousness had, in fact, been encouraged to goad the country into rebellion, in order that the Union might be more easily carried. There was evidence that the Government had the best information as to the proceedings of the disaffected, and could have nipped the rebellion in its bud, had such been its policy. The Union had been procured by the familiar use of torment, by the dread of the military, and by corrupting the members of the Irish Parliament. Mr. Grattan told Lord Castlereagh to his face, that three millions had been given to carry the Union; and he was not contradicted. Thirty-seven peerages were given, eight lawyers were made judges; twelve bishops, and a frightful number of admirals and generals, were made for Union votes. A million was illegally granted to the owners of rotten boroughs disfranchised; of which Lord Shannon received 35,900*l.* for his share, and another peer 45,000*l.* for his. It was arranged that two-seventeenths of the national expenditure should be defrayed by Ireland: only half of this was the fair proportion. A statement had been made of the number of millions paid by England for Ireland; but this was done only because Ireland had been taxed more than she could bear. The United Parliament added millions to her taxation, and in this way rendered her revenue less productive. Had Ireland been under water for twenty-four years, she would have saved an expenditure of 219,000,000*l.* He [illegible] papers on the table, which had been laid by Mr. Rice, that Ireland had obtained a bonus [illegible] in consequence of the difference between Irish and English rates of duty. If that were the case, it was an argument in his favour; for it proved that Ireland had gained by her Parliament having imposed lower rates of duty than the English Parliament. He found that 47,000,000*l.* of war-taxes had been reduced in England, but only 1,500,000*l.* in Ireland. The basis of taxation was unjust to Ireland. Among the other consequences of the Union, were the Insurrection Act, which had prevented the Irish enjoying the advantage of the English constitution for twenty years, the absenteeism of the great proprietors, and the pauperism and emigration of the labourers. It had been said that the imports and exports of Ireland had increased since the Union; but how? By import of manufactured goods and the export of food. The effect of this in Ireland was visible. Were he there, all that he should have to say would be, "*Circumspice.*" He thought that he had said enough to justify the House in granting the inquiry he asked for. He was a sincere friend to the British connexion; and advocated repeal because he thought it would prevent separation. It was his eventual object to propose that a federal connexion should be established between the two countries.

In the restoration of the Parliament little difficulty would be found. They had the King, they had the Lords; it would only be necessary to fix an Irish House of Commons upon the basis of the Reform Act, a basis which the universal Irish people would receive and sanction. To sum up in a few words the substance of what he had addressed to the House: he had shown the effect of the Union upon trade and manufactures, upon imports and exports, on the labourers and artisans of both countries, on the morals of both, on the spirit of liberty and national independence—he had shown the possible effect of the Union on the question of total separation—he had shown the facility with which the federal connexion night be formed—and he had shown the ease with which Ireland could be governed by a Parliament of its own instead of a despotic rule. England he had shown, had not made Ireland happy or done her justice; and now, in the name of Ireland he called for a restoration of her Parliament. He concluded by moving for a "Select Committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected: on the effects of that measure in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the legislative Union between both countries."

When Mr. O'Connell concluded his long speech, it was almost midnight. Mr. Spring Rice said he was ready to go on, if the House wished it; but it was agreed to adjourn the debate.

On Wednesday, the order of the day having been read for resuming it, Mr. Spring Rice commenced his reply to Mr. O'Connell; whose absence from the House (occasioned by indisposition) he very much regretted, though he would assure Mr. O'Connell and his friends that he would say nothing in his absence which he should not be equally ready to say were he in his place. Mr. Rice then proceeded to remark upon the substitution of the motion for a Committee of Inquiry, instead of that which Mr. O'Connell had originally given notice of. The object of that manœuvre was too palpable for any one to be taken in by it. Mr. O'Connell had indeed himself openly avowed that he expected by his change of motion to gain a few more votes. But it was fit that the Members for Great Britain should be made aware that any person who voted for this motion for a Committee would be immediately proclaimed a decided Repealer in Ireland. Mr O'Connell had supplied a commentary on its own motion in its present form. At the Dungarvan election. Mr. Barron, the unsuccessful candidate, had professed his willingness to vote for a committee of inquiry; but Mr. O'Connell denounced this offer as a most gross attempt at delusion, and told the Dungarvan Repealers that it was an insult to their understandings to suppose that they could be taken in by so flimsy and futile an expedient. Yet now, all that Mr. O'Connell himself pretended to ask for was inquiry. Mr. Rice then defended himself from the charge which his opponent had advanced respecting the preparation of papers which both had moved for at the same time. The fact was, that Mr O'Connell's papers were got ready before his own. He then stated the nature of the amendment which he intended to move. He would not meet the question by a simple negative; he would propose as a resolution that Parliament would persevere in the course hitherto pursued of giving the best attention to the affairs of Ireland, and of striving to promote her interests, and that Parliament would strenuously maintain the Legislative Union between the two countries for reasons which would be stated. He then would propose that these resolutions should be communicated to the other House of Parliament for their concurrence in the shape of an address to the King, and that the answer of his Majesty should be communicated to both Houses. This was an unusual step; but he would say, that if any man proposed to dismember the State, and to deprive it of the power which Union conveys, it became the duty of the Legislature strongly to express their opinion upon it; and when the individual who brought forward such a proposition did so for the sake of creating agitation, it was a gross abandonment of duty not to express that opinion in strong terms. Mr. Rice then proceeded to comment upon Mr. O'Connell's quotations from the early history of Ireland, and the accounts of the atrocities committed by British invaders; all of which, he contended, were utterly beside the real question, and could only have been introduced for the sake of creating an effect out of doors. He quoted some passages from the letters of Burke, who condemned this practice of raking up old grievances, after England had shown the disposition to behave better towards Ireland. Mr O'Connell had laboured excessively to prove that England had no right to the domination of Ireland. Who said she had? Who claimed that right? Who governed Ireland? Was it not the Legislature of the United Kingdom? and who would say that Ireland was not well represented here? He then referred to the conduct of the Irish Parliament, and of the leading Irishmen on the popular side in 1782, and to the subsequent attempt of the Irish Volunteers, in 1783, to overawe the proceedings of that Parliament. Even in those glorious days, the constitution was in imminent danger, and was only saved by the prudence of Lord Charlemont, Grattan, and a few others. In the interval from the declaration of the independence of the Irish Legislature to the Union, the dangers which arose were very serious. There was a dispute between Ireland and Portugal, and there might have been a war in which England was not called upon to join. Then came the Regency question, and it might have happened that there would have been distinct Sovereigns in the two countries. Of all Parliaments, the Irish Parliaments of those days were undoubtedly the worst. There was a Committee called the "Scrambling Committee," in which the members, under pretence of voting money for public services, each scrambled for the largest share. The Irish Parliament was called the "Family of Jobs." Mr. Rice dwelt some time on the open undisguised profligacy of the Irish Parliament; and quoted from the speeches of Grattan, in confirmation of his opinion that it effected no good for the Irish nation. He utterly denied the assertion that the Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland were not competent to form the Union. Were the Irish Members willing to carry out the argument against the legality of the Union? By so doing, they would be obliged to admit, that as far as Ireland was concerned, Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, were null and void. As for the declarations of Lord Grey, Lord Plunkett, and others, at the time of the Union, been regarded as mere rubbish—a bundle of trash. It had nothing to do with the settlement of the question in dispute now. It was remarkable, that about fifty years after the Union with Scotland, the Earl of Islay brought forward a motion for its repeal, on the ground that Scotland had been unfairly treated in the financial arrangements. Lord Islay said, that unless the Union were dissolved, Scotland would become the most miserable nation on the face of the earth. But what did the Scotch think now? There was not a Scotchman, out of Bedlam, from the borders to the Orkneys, who, were he asked whether the Union should be dissolved, would not tell the querist to go to bed. Nor would a long period elapse ere Irishmen would view the question of the dissolution of their Union with England in the same light. After adverting to some of the events of the Irish Rebellion, and denying in strong terms that the Government of the day had fomented it, Mr. Rice went on to show what had been done for Ireland or the United Parliament; and contrasted its proceedings with those of the Irish Legislature, whose motions for inquiry into the distresses of the people never ended in grants of money, but in idle talk. From 1801 to 1834, sixty-one Committees had set upon Irish affairs. Ireland had been allowed a free trade in corn and butter with England. Her banking laws had been amended—a most important benefit. The grand jury laws had been amended. Half a million had been granted for public works. The Vestry Cess had been abolished, and a survey of the whole country ordered. Tithes were to be commuted; and however some Irish Members might sneer at this he could tell them that in 1789, Mr. Grattan in the Irish Parliament, had introduced a measure for the commutation not the abolition, of tithes. Then the sinecures in the Irish Law Courts had been abolished. Houses of industry, hospitals, dispensaries, savings banks, and friendly societies had all been established by acts of the Imperial Parliament. At the time of the Union, the ignorance of the lower classes was deplorable, but the Irish Parliament had done nothing to remove it. Now, upwards of 500,000 children were in the course of education. Mr. Rice referred to the state of the Irish constituencies previously to the Reform Bill, and pointed out the benefits which had accrued to Ireland from that measure. He quoted statements of the money granted for public works, employment of the poor, and encouragement of manufactures, which were uniformly more liberal to Ireland than to England and Scotland. Surely the disposition of the English Parliament towards Ireland was not to be gathered from the Distraining of Crops Act and the Coercion Bill. Mr. O'Connell had committed a great mistake in supposing that Ireland derived no benefit from the repeal of taxes in England. Were there no taxes prejudicial to the Irish poor in existence previously to the Union? What was hearth-money, but a tax felt in every cottage in Ireland by those who had actually no property? There were no direct taxes paid by the poor now; they were taxed indirectly in the consumption of certain articles. There had been an enormous bulk of taxation paid by Great Britain over and above the proportion paid by Ireland; and Mr. Rice entered into several details to prove that many taxes paid by the English were never extended to Ireland, such as the Income tax, and the duties on beer, bricks, soap, glass and starch. There were others—such as the Stamp and Legacy duties—where the duties paid in Ireland were only half of those levied in England. Enormous grants had been made to Ireland since the union. For its charitable and literary institutions, no less than 4,225,000*l.*; for the encouragement of her manufactures 1,340,000*l.*; for public works, 3,162,000*l.* With respect to the proportions of taxation paid on either side the Channel, he would say, that whether that of two-seventeenths, as mentioned by Mr. O'Connell, was unfair or not to Ireland, was of little moment, for it had been completely set aside; and the variation had been altogether in favour of Ireland. Mr Rice read tables of the Irish Income and Expenditure, from which it appeared, that in 1801 the deficiency nearly doubled the ordinary revenue, which was 2,492,729*l.*; but in 1817, the revenue was 4,209,100*l.*, and the deficiency little more than in 1801 or 4,300,305*l.* After entering into several other financial details proving that Ireland had gained to a very great extent by the arrangement respecting the National Debt which was made at the time of the Union, Mr. Rice went on to argue from the great increase which had taken place in the imports, exports, shipping, and manufactures of Ireland, since 1800, that there could be no question as to the advantages the country had reaped from the Union. He also showed, that the trade and manufactures of Ireland, from 1780 to 1797, were frequently in a state of extreme depression. Now the cotton, silk, linen, leather, and porter trades, and the manufacture of machinery, were flourishing. He wished the Members of that House who were porters, brewers would be content with exporting their manufactured article, and refrain from the composition of inflammatory harangues. He would now advert to the condition of the city of Dublin, which it was affirmed had been so much injured by the Union. There was unquestionable evidence, in the first place, to prove that in 1780 the working classes in Dublin were in a state of the most wretched poverty, and that a year or two before the Union they were by no means better off. But what had occurred since?

The number of houses built in Dublin, from 1800 till 1834, amounted to 2213. But it might be said those houses were of a humble and wretched description. Now he had prepared a valuation of the 17,324 houses in Dublin, the rental of which amounted to 704,757*l.*, or 40*l.* per house; and the annual house rental added to Dublin since the Union amounted to 128,520*l.* Was this, he would ask, another proof of the increased poverty of the town? If exports and imports greatly increased betokened poverty, would it be said that such large additions to the buildings of the town, together with a vastly improved rental, was another index of national degeneracy? Upon streets in Dublin a sum of 61,000*l.* had been expended.

But this improvement was not confined to Dublin. It ran through Limerick, Belfast, and all the towns of Ireland. The wretchedness of the Irish agricultural population had been vastly exaggerated; as would appear by a reference to the evidence given before the Agricultural Committee of 1830. The total amount of property passing by probate in Ireland had increased since 1819 from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,612,000*l.* In the year 1825, an act had been passed to allow of the transfer of stock from England to Ireland, for the sake of facilitating the payment of interest; and no less than sixteen millions were transferred to Irish account. During the last year, the sums paid into the Savings' Banks amounted to 349,000*l.* while the amount drawn out was only 252,000*l.* There were no Assessed Taxes in Ireland; but the duty on wrought plate had risen, on an average of three years, from 1801-2-3 to 1827-8-9, one hundred and ninety-seven per cent. At the Union, there was only one Catholic chapel of any extent in Dublin; now there are eight or nine, which must have cost 40,000*l.* The internal traffic of the country had been greatly augmented; as was proved by the tonnage on the Grand Royal, and Borough Canals. On the first, there had been an increase, during the last ten years, 62 per cent.; on the second, of 61; on the third, of 49 per cent.

In his peroration, he exhorted the House to act as if the honour, liberty, and happiness of the country depended on their conduct. He could not do better than quote the dying words of Grattan—"I most strongly recommend, that the two countries should never separate, and that Ireland should never seek for any connexion except that with Great Britain."

Mr. Rice then took out a paper, supposing it to be his amendment but it proved to be something else, and he was unable to find the right document. This occasioned a good deal of laughter in the House and bustle on the Treasury bench; in the midst of which Mr. Rice recommenced speaking, in order to give his colleagues an opportunity of finding the lost paper. After quoting some of the more violent passages from Mr O'Connell's speech, and pointing out their manifest tendency to produce agitation in Ireland, the paper not having been found, he concluded by apologizing to the House, and stating the substance of the amendment he intended to move.

Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR moved the adjournment of the debate; but the Speaker said, the amendment had not been seconded. Mr. Emerson Tennant seconded the amendment; and immediately moved the adjournment; by which he, and not Mr. O'Connor, secured the privilege of commencing the debate next day. This defeat of Mr. O'Connor occasioned considerable merriment.—*Spectator, April 26.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

From the progress already made with the discussion of the Repeal question, we think there are grounds for congratulating both countries on such an exposure being administered to the mingled frauds and follies long palmed by O'Connell upon the Irish audiences which he has been accustomed to congregate, as must operate with all but the veriest brutal rabble to undeceive and settle the minds of men, with regard to the ruinous consequences towards Ireland herself which would inevitably follow this breaking up of the British empire.

Mr. O'CONNELL has palced himself in difficulties which no honest man will pity him for, being such that extrication is impossible. He has made his warhorse of a measure which could have no support in either country but from violence, and which, had he been a bold or consistent incendiary, he would have recommended and pushed forward on congenial grounds. Had he told the people whom it was his business to excite—"Here is a profitable speculation for all of us: the power of England upholds those laws by which property and order are to a certain extent protected; the power of England enforces (though, thanks to my laudable efforts, far from perfectly) some respect for human life and some authority in the civil institutions of the country; the same power, in short, it is which restrains me and any tools and partisans from laying hands on whatever is tangible, and from turning to our own benefit whatever is productive, within the Irish territory; let us shake off that baneful power, and we may govern as we please—we may confiscate as we please—we may banish whom we please. No Saxon shall dare to show his hated visage amongst us—no heretic shall pollute the precincts of our sacred Isle—a Celtic democracy shall flourish under my protectorate. We shall league with America, and wage eternal war with England." Had O'Connell made this exposition of his own schemes, and held out frankly these incitements to his dupes, he would, humanly speaking, have acted with more wisdom than he has done—he would have proclaimed to his partisans the ends to which alone his machinations were fitted, and would have harmonized the fruit with the tree. To explain this a little further, we must state plainly, that O'Connell's motion is and can be no other, than by casting Ireland loose from its English moorings, to exercise in his own person over the whole constituency of that country, the same dominion which he has already wielded over a large portion of it—to have a Parliament (or by whatever name he may baptize the new Milesian legislature) of his own electing—a church of his own consecrating—laws of his own framing—and, in fact, to be dictator of the island, with its whole finance and physical force at his unrestrained disposal. This would be the real, infallible, and almost immediate (we do not say the ultimate) result of the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland; and besides acting a far more manly part, in the avowal of his motives for the revolution which he advocates, we firmly believe that O'Connell would have gained a larger body of daring and reckless instruments to assist him in the work, by *not* attempting to recommend its accomplishment upon any false grounds of justice, reason, or national advantage which he knows to be ridiculous and untenable. Had the adventure and discontented spirits of Ireland placed any confidence in their leaders's resolution, they would have been more readily converted to a partition in bold crimes than to an acquiescence in low arguments. But like other projectors of unacknowledged mischief, O'Connell's hypocrisy has ruined him. He has failed of applying an *adequate* stimulous to the passions of bad men and the intelligent treat his wretched pretences with scorn.

In the House of Commons the course taken on this question by O'Connell has been below contempt. Knowing that mere rapid declamation would not do with the united Parliament, he shirked and winced from the question as long as he was able, and now that he has been lashed up to it—what an exhibition! Had the question been a repeal of the Scottish union, and had any smatterer in the common-place history dragged up old traditions about Edward I., Wallace (Ireland boasts no Wallace), Robert the Bruce, and so forth—or, coming down to the *recent* days of Elizabeth, had raised a hoolaloo upon the treatment of the frail and beautiful Mary, what would any sane politician have

said to such a course of reasoning? Suppose again that the unequal distribution of property throughout England and Wales had given rise to a motion for something like an agrarian law in this country what would any man think of him who ransacked the reign of William I. and Henry for proofs of the confiscations and enormous grants in favour of the Norman Baron? Even such was the first division of the long, and feeble, almost drivelling address of the Repeal champion who has brought on the present discussion. The old annals or pretended annals of Ireland were invoked for grievances, now to be redressed no otherwise than by a repeal of a measure, in itself a remedial one, which took place 34 years ago. But allow the recall of forgotten centuries as evidence of English cruelty in Ireland—what then? Was Ireland a kingdom? No. A *state*? No such thing; each county in Ireland was a separate state. The tribes were almost as numerous as milestones are now; the chiefs were tyrants, the subjects savages. Shameless treachery, remorseless cruelty,—the morals of banditti,—the civilization of New Zealand, characterized the society of Erin. If the English practised cruelties, they were probably less atrocious, less barbarous cruelties than those which the far more barbarous native cutthroats perpetrated upon each other. As the English pale extended, some small traces of civilization extended with it: but to talk of Ireland, as a *whole*, in such times, or of rights appertaining to the nation, when there was no nation, shows a knowledge of history worthy of the times to which such dissertations relate. This was the first part of Mr. O'Connell's "argument" —that because the Irish were torn to pieces, oppressed, and desperate, and strove, though vainly, to acquire, even by paying for it, a right to the designation of British subjects, and to the protection of British laws, now when they are actually and completely in possession of both these much desiderated blessings, the British Parliament, as a favour to Ireland, should deprive her of them! Another large division of Mr. O'Connell's speech went to *prove* that the Parliament never had a full dominion over the people of Ireland—(well for the latter if they had been directly ruled over by the British Parliament). But to this it was well answered by Mr. Spring Rice, that the learned Repealer was only saying over again what the British Parliament had itself on more than one memorable occasion acknowledged, and that all the declamation manufactured out of it was so much pure "rubbish."

We shall to-morrow or next day resume the thread of this notable discourse of the would-be Milesian Autocrat, and show from the materials brought forward by him in his [illegible] speech, the [illegible] of the [illegible] government was [illegible] as [illegible] sion of that privilege [illegible] *April* 25.

TRADES' UNIONS.

[illegible] of the Trades' Unions yesterday thank God, without the slightest disturbance. For this result the metro[illegible] no doubt indebted, partly to the reasonable earnest warnings of the daily press—partly to the known skilful, and formidable arrangements which we were made by the public authorities—and in no small degree to that circumstance to which we have already borne a willing testimony, and attached its full importance—viz., the peaceable and loyal disposition of the great majority of the working classes themselves and their repugnance to be moved by evil counsellors to mischief.

It was published in *The Times* of yesterday, that any petition presented by delegates, who collectively formed a mere offshot from an assembled multitude then in motion, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall, would not be received by His Majesty's Government, as it would have been an act of manifest compulsion. The prediction was verified; the petition was refused—and we refer for detail to a narrative elsewhere given. But while no reasonable man can impugn the propriety—indeed the obvious necessity—of the rejection transmitted to the petitioners by Lord Melbourne, we desire to be understood as by no means condemning the object of the petition itself. Yesterday, with the experiment of intimidation still undecided, it would have been a piece of striking cowardice to anything that could encourage the stimulators of disturbance or shake the honest resolution of the Ministers, to rebuke and put down their audacity. Now the case is different. The reprimand has been inflicted—the scheme of humbling the Royal authority has miserably failed—the pert projectors of the exhibition have been sent back by the King's Government chop fallen and mortified, to the crowds of poor fellows whom they had ensnared into the loss of their good day's wages, and the folly will not we hope and trust, be repeated. We are therefore released from the difficulty which had before deterred us from declaring in common with the Trades' Unions, our sympathy on behalf of three at least of the unfortunate men who have been banished by the sentence passed upon them at Dorchester. For the plea of general ignorance of the nature and tendency of their own conduct, we admit that it can scarcely be alleged in favour of the two itinerant preachers, and that the felon who had passed four months in gaol may not be the fittest object of mercy; but even as it affects these men, the punishment is grave enough; and for the other and less knowing delinquents, it is a harsh and bitter sentence. With regard to the three latter individuals, therefore we join the Trades' Unions in praying a relaxation of the punishment of seven years' exile; but if the men have really been tried for one offence and punished for another—if they have been tried for administering unlawful oaths, and had their sentence *aggravated* for making such oaths subservient to the porposes of dangerous or offensive combinations—there is we apprehend, a case made out for listening to the prayer of the Trades' Union intended petition, and of that which we would concur with the "trades" in preferring to His Majesty's Government.

Now, to return to yesterday's proceedings. On comparing the best authenticated accounts of the multitude which marched through Regent-street and Cockspur-street to Whitehall, and verifying the calculations by variety of checks proposed on the part of military gentlemen well used to judge of numbers when put in motion, we can venture to state the muster of Unionists at something between 27,000 and 30,000 men;—200 passed by every minute, 12,000 within the hour, and the movement lasted for two hours and an half, subject however to occasional stops of perhaps two minute's duration. We cannot be far out, therefore, in calling it an assemblage of 29,000 men. Nothing, we must say, could be more conspicuous than the peaceful and steady behaviour of the whole procession, nor anything more well tempered or accommodating than the readiness of the files to admit the passage, where required, not only of persons on foot, but of horsemen and carriages. So far there was everything to approve of. Something there was to remark, likewise, in the downcast looks and harrassed visages of many successive divisions. We have reason to know, from the best authority, that thousands of the marchers were but ill acquainted with the avowed object of the day's adventure; and that, by the time they reached the Surrey side of the water, the wish was general to return to their several homes. To a close observer many topics of curious reflection offered themselves. The general nature of each trade, as well as its actual state of prosperity or suffering, seemed stamped in various characters upon the figures of those who followed it. One striking difference was that of stature and original robustness of frame; another was that of carriage, posture, and complexion; a third again in quality and value of apparel. There was visible all degrees of decency and penuryin dress--all shades of manliness and meanness in deportment —perfect inoffensiveness in all.

Vast numbers volunteered to be sworn in as special constables from among the shopkeepers and master tradesmen, the suspension of whose business during the procession, and throughout the greater portion of the west end of the town, was extremely lamentable, but will, by the recollection of it, rouse them, we trust, to gather energy in their general conduct, and more actine *union among themselves* as a sound defensive principle. Calculating, again, on the other side, the gross number of journeymen who struck work for the day at 30,000, and of poor spectators, who being idled by reason of the lack of business everywhere, formed an exterior mob, and lined the streets, of which the centre was filled by the procession, at as many more, we cannot estimate the loss of work to the former at less than 7,5000l., being an average of 5s. for each workman; nor that of the latter class (2s. each) at less than 3,000l. Thentheir expenditure could scarcely be less than1s. each, making about 2,000l. more. Thus, about 12,000l. was wasted for one day's foolery. How will their stupid and heard-hearted chiefs indemnify the industrious for this cruel reduction of their comforts?—*Times, April* 22.

DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.—MEETING OF THE TRADES' UNIONS.

The meeting of the Trades' Unions of the metropolis and its vicinity, for the purpose of proceeding in prosession to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a petition or memorial to his Majesty, praying for a remission of the sentence passed upon the six individuals convicted at the late Dorchester Assizes for administering unlawful oaths, took place yesterday, in Copenhagen-fields. Considerable anxiety had necessarily pervaded the public mind in consequence of the announcement of the intended assemblage of the Unionists of the metropolis, and the preparations by the authorities to maintain the peace, and to put down tumult if such should arise, were quite in keeping with the anticipated numerical strength of the Trades' Unions or operatives of London. We understand that in addition to the usual strength of the Lire Guards and the other Household Troops, the following additions were made to the military forces ready to act in case of emergency:—Detachments of the 12th and 17th Lancers, two troops of the 2d Dragoons or Queen's Bays, of the 1st Royals, from Croydon, eight battalions of Infantry, besides twenty-nine pieces of ordnance from Woolwich. The magistracy of Westminster were also equally on the alert, the Metropolitan Police being kept from an early hour in close quarters; and in the city a Court of Aldermen was held at 11 o'clock, at which the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen attended, for the purpose of swearing in constables for the preservation of the peace of the city, his Lordship having, in answer to a communication to Lord Melbourne on the subject of the necessary preparations, been informed that the Government should look to the city magistracy for assistance, in the event of a tumult within the boundary of the civic jurisdiction. The Court immediately determined to resort to the most perfect mode of security, by sending round messengers to the householders in each ward, requesting their attendance to be sworn in as constables. All the common councilmen in town with alacrity obeyed the summons, and the avenues to the Court were soon crowded. Upwards of 5,000 were in a short time sworn in at the Guildhall, and the aldermen severally repaired to their wards for the purpose of adding to the force, after having accomplished which they returned to the Court of Aldermen, and remained there during the day, for the purpose of receiving accounts from the messengers they had despatched to watch the proceedings of the Unionists. The appearance of the streets in the city was during the day such as might have been expected from the immense assemblages in the line of road taken by the Unionists, and there was very little nuisance arising from the plying of omnibuses and cabs during the day. The directions given to the constables were exactly similar to those upon which the Metropolitan Police acted, and there is no doubt if the procession had entered the city, as was expected, after the assemblage at Kennington, the police would have shown the utmost forbearance in the event of any ebulition. At 4 o'clock, the aldermen having ascertained that the peace of the metropolis was in a complete state of security, retired from the court, and dined at the Mansion-house with the Lord Mayor.

We are happy to say the proceedings of the day passed off without the least necessity of calling these forces in aid, or even of bringing into operation the powers of the Metropolitan Police force; indeed, during the whole route of the procession, which it will be our duty to describe, scarcely a policeman, and most certainly not a single soldier, was to be seen. The hour appointed for the assembly of the Trades' Unions at the place of rendezvous (Copenhagen-fields) was 8 o'clock, but the near approach of that hour was not attended by any symptoms of the gathering of so multitudinous a concourse as very shortly afterwards occupied the ample space selected for the occasion. The first notice of any preparation was the arrival, shortly after 7 o'clock, of a waggon laden with blue and red banners, and a triumphal car, constructed of light materials, decorated with festoons of blue and red calico, and designed to bear the weighty petition of the Unionists to the threshold of the Home Office. At this moment the concourse of spectators (the majority of whom were drawn together by mere idle curiosity) did not exceed 100. The banners, bearing the number and initials of each lodge, were shortly afterwards erected at convenient distances, under the direction of certain members of the Unions, who on horse-back conducted and marshalled the procession. This work had scarcely been completed when the committee, including Mr Owen and the Rev. Dr. Wade (the latter in full canonicals, with his hood as doctor of divinity) arrived, and shortly afterwards the first lodge, that of the tailors (as we were informed) appeared on the ground and took their stations in columns on the ground allotted to them and marked by the banner fixed in the manner we have described. In a few moments the whole of the roads and inlets of the neighbourhood appeared filled with a dense mass, and in a short time every banner (33 in number) was supported by a numerous and well-disciplined corps, each man wearing as a designation a red riband, vying in all respects with a military body. By the time the several trades had taken their respective stations, the assembled populace presented a dense and thickly crowded mass; but notwithstanding the crowds collected, everything was peaceable, orderly, and well arranged. The attendance of females, though the selected day was Saint Monday, was less numerous than might have been anticipated, but the scene at the moment was most imposing; the utmost decorum prevailed, and the *coup d'œil* was most striking, inasmuch as it bore so strong a semblance of military array, discipline, and good order. In the committee-room, however, some suggestions, thrown out by the Rev. Dr. Wade, based upon the example of the Birmingham Political Union, led to some slight disagreement amongst the members. A short prayer was hinted at as a proper prelimary by the rev. gentleman, who can boast the distinction, in addition to his Warwick benefice, of being chaplain to the Metropolitan Trades' Unions; and Mr. Savage, of Marylebone notoriety, pointed out the existence of an act of Parliament by which, as he construed the statue, it would be illegal to approach in procession the Commons' House of Parliament while sitting. These hints and suggestions were however laughed at, or overruled, and the preparations being complete, the ponderous petition was placed upon the car, and the discharge of a rocket announced that the procession was about to move. The programme of the procession has already been published, and its repetition is unnecessary, suffice it to say that the original arrangement was most implicity complied with. The route proposed was also strictly followed, and through a dense mass of spectators the procession moved along King's-cross, Gray's-inn-lane, Guilford-street, Russell-square, Keppel-street, Tottenham-court-road, Oxford-street, Regent-street, the Quadrant, Waterloo-place, Pall mall, Charing-cross, and Whitehall. The shops along the whole line of route were closed and business appeared to be completely suspended The procession, as it passed along was not unfrequently greeted by loud cheers from the congregated spectators lining the streets and crowding the "house tops," but every such manifestation of feeling was immediately checked by the Unionists themselves, who seemed anxious not only to maintain order themselves, but to set an example of peace, discipline, and decorum to the bystanders. On our route with the procession we noticed Mr. White, Mr. Gregorie, and several other magistrates on horseback, watching the proceedings, but not the least obstruction presented itself, nor did any circumstance transpire calling in any degree for magisterial or other interference. The general appearance in Waterloo-place was most striking,—the balconies of the club-houses, the windows of the shops, and the roofs of the houses generally, being completely filled. The prosession passed the Horse-guards (the gates of which were shut) precisely at 12 o'clock, and we were particularly struck by the absence there of the ordinary sentries. The dense crowd, which in its progress the procession had accumulated now made it a difficulty to convey the petition to the Home Office. It was, however, after a delay of a few moments, removed from the triumphal car, which had been borne on the shoulders of 12 Unionists, and the deputies, Messrs. Hall, Brown, Maples, and Styles, followed it into the Secretary of State's office, where they were met by Mr. Owen, who had left the procession in Tottenham-court road.

Of what passed in the Home-office we know nothing from our own observation, but we find the following given in the *Sun* of last night as the official account of what took place:

'Five persons, accompanied by Mr. Owen, were shown into Mr. Phillipps's room, bringing in a petition. One of them said that they wished to see Lord Melbourne Mr. Phillipps said Lord Melbourne could not see them. Mr. Owen had been distinctly informed on Friday by Lord Melbourne, in writing, that his Lordship would be at the Home-office from 11 o'clock till 5, but would not receive any petition from any deputation accompanied by a multitude in procession, and this Mr. Owen stated on Sunday that he had communicated to the persons who were with him on Friday.

"Mr. Owen wished to enter into a discussion upon which Mr. Phillipps asked him if he was one of the deputation. He replied in the negative. Mr. Phillipps said that he was authorized only to receive the deputation. Mr. Owen again wished to enter upon the subject of the petition, when he was interrupted by Mr. Phillipps, who repeated he could only receive the deputation. Upon this Mr. Owen called upon the deputation to go out with him. After some delay the deputation returned again to Mr. Phillipps, but without Mr. Owen.

"Mr. Phillipps then asked if they were a deputation from the meeting held that morning at Copenhagen-fields and if they brought the petition from the body assembled there, accompanied by a precession through the streets to this office? They answered in the affirmative. Mr. Phillipps then said Viscount Melbourne was in the office, and that he had his directions to say that his Lordship could not receive a petition presented under such circumstances and in such a manner; that Viscount Melbourne had seen a copy of the petition, that he did not disapprove of the language of it, and that if that petition should be presented on another day and in a becoming manner he would receive it, and lay it before the King; that Viscount Melbourne directed him to add, he would always be ready to present to the King any petition respectfully worded and delivered in a proper manner.

"The deputation then asked if the petition was refused. Mr. Phillipps repeated distinctly what he had before said, and desired that they would be accurate in any report they might make of what had passed.

"The deputation then retired, taking the petition with them without saying anything further."

The petition, we are told, was taken out from the Hom-office through the park, and carried away by two indeviduals in a hackney-coach.

The following is a copy of the petition:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble petition of the Members of the Trades' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Humbly showeth,—That your petitioners deem it a most sacred duty they owe to themselves, and to posterity, also to your Majesty, thus to declare to your Majesty the intense interest and anxiety with which they contemplate a decision, which has lately been pronounced in one of your Majesty's courts of judicature, at Dorchester, against six agricultural labourers, who had been then and there convicted of having administered to other agricultural labourers a certain oath not required and sanctioned by law, and who have been in consequence sentenced to a punishment of seven years' transportation.

"Your petitioners considering this sentence to be both extremely cruel and oppressive, and viewing the proceeding as they are obliged to do in the light of an unjustifiable attack upon the rights of humanity, do hereby humbly supplicate your Majesty's interference to prevent its execution, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order a strict investigation to be made into the whole of the circumstances connected with the affair, which your petitioners verily believe involves consequences of the highest magnitude and importance, and also that your Majesty will be pleased to appoint a special commission to inquire into the real causes of the great distress which prevails among the working population of your Majesty's empire, and from which, if not speedily averted, your petitioners apprehend the most deplorable results.

"And your petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

While the deputation was engaged at the Home-office, the procession continued to move on down Parliament-street and over Westminster-bridge, with the intention (as at first arranged) of waiting in the open space opposite Bethlem Hospital for the answer to the petition. On arriving there, however, it was found that the space was too small to accommodate the procession, swelled as it was by the numerous body of spectators whom curiosity had collected on its march. From this open space the route was continued up St. George-road, passing the Elephant and Castle, and taking the Kennington-road by Newington Church on to Kennington-common, which was entered by the gate close to the Kennington toll-house. On entering they turned to the left, making a circuit of the whole common, round to the gate by which they came in, so as to occupy the extreme verge of that space in ranks of five or six abreast. By the time that this outer line was nearly completed the deputation arrived on the common and communicated the result of their interview at the Home-office. Soon after this a similar communication was made to the main body which was on its way to the common, and an order was given to "halt." Here some of the lodges separated and broke into small detached parties. Others commenced a retrograde movement in the reverse order in which they had advanced. Others again wheeled round and made their way back by Kennington-cross towards some of the bridges, but a very numerous body remained for a while on the common to rest or regale themselves as circumstances permitted. Of the former kind of relief it was quite obvious that very many of them stood in great need. After resting themselves for some short time, they all departed in perfect good order. By half-past 4 or 5 o'clock the common and its vicinity were completely cleared.

The general appearance of this assemblage might be taken as a fair sample of the several classes of mechanics and operatives of the metropolis. A considerable portion were very respectably attired in (we presume) their best holiday clothes; many were cleanly, but more plainly clad; very many came in their working dresses. To us it seemed that many of what (judging from dress and manner) we would call an upper class of mechanics did not appear at all proud of their position or associates in this very mixed assembly. The supposition is not ours alone! we heard the remark made by several in the course of the day. On the whole, we should say that the procession wore a very sombre appearance and, except the absence of mourning dress, it was more like a funeral procession than any thing else. The only parties (of those who composed the *dramatis personæ* of the spectacle) who seemed to enjoy the thing were the "coal-heavers" or "coal-whippers," (we do not know which,) who in their frocks and fan-tails brought up the rear, and who excited and loudly responded to the jokes and laughter of the bystanders as they moved along.

It is but justice to the whole body assembled on this occasion to add, that nothing could be more orderly than their demeanour throughout the long line of the procession. There was not, nor did there appear to be, the slightest disposition to a breach of the peace in any one of the assembled thousands. It should also be stated on the other hand, that great care was taken by the public authorities to remove every show of power, the exhibition of which might have tended to excite any acerbity of feeling in the multitude. We have already adverted to the civil and military force which the Government had provided should circumstances render force necessary, but in the whole line of the march, none of that force was visible to those forming the procession, save the view of some troops of the Life Guards who were in march towards the Camberwell New-road, at the end of the Common, soon after the procession had reached it.

As to the numbers of the Trades' Unions actually present on this occasion, we have heard various opinions. One account sent to us gave as wide a range as from 8,000 to 2,000,000! Others stated them at 300,000. Some at half that, and some of low as 20,000. We have heard the opinions of several military men of considerable experience who all concurred in estimating the numbers present (exclusive, of course, of the crowds who came merely as spectators) at about 30,000. We ourselves are inclined to think that the numbers were somewhere above that amount at most, and we make our calculation on the following data:—The ranks of the procession, as it passed down from Charing-cross to Whitehall, were many of them six abreast, many five, several only four and three abreast. We take the mean at five abreast. The time occupied in passing Charing-cross was to hours and 20 minutes, and the average of the ranks which passed in one minute was 50. This would give 250 at passing in one minute. This for two hours and 20 minutes, would make the whole number passed to be 35,000; but this is making the largest allowance for the numbers in each rank, and the number of ranks passing in one minute. Another calculation is founded upon a statement of one of the leaders, who said that the procession extended full three miles. Taking the average in the ranks as before at five abreast, and allowing each rank to occupy one yard, (including its own step and the space between it and the rank which went before and that which followed), this would make 5,280 yards (the number of yards in three miles), and this multiplied by the number in each rank will give a total of 26,400. Now the mean of the two results will be in

round numbers 80,000, which we think will be found nearest the truth Had the whole been assembled in one collected mass, it would be less difficult to ascertain the correct number; but in Copenhagen-fields this could not be done, for the spectators and the "Unions" appeared so mixed that it was hard for a person placed at such a point as to command a view of the whole to distinguish one from the other. The statement which we find put forth by the "Unions" themselves, that there were 200,000 present (the exact number of signatures said to be affixed to the petition) is absurd, the whole population of the metropolis is only 1,200,000 and of these one half must be taken to be of that sex which has not yet joined the Unions that we have heard of. Of the 600,000 males left, it is calculated and we think correctly, by a correspondent who writes to us on the subject, that the total of all ranks capable of bearing arms does not exceed 200,000 To make 200,000 Unions therefore, every one in London able to bears arms must have joined the ranks and have turned out yesterday, but the thing is too absurd for further notice. The reason why many were likely to be deceived as to the actual numbers of the procession of yesterday was, that in viewing it as it passed, the eye took in not alone the "Unions," but the far more numerous thousands who accompanied them, and the still greater numbers which lined the streets through which they passed. Be the numbers we have stated, however, a thousand or two more or less than we have stated, is not material. If the object of yesterday's procession was, as we have heard, to show that the signatures to the petition were genuine, by making the subscribers pass before the Home-office, it has failed, as not one-fourth of the alleged subscribers attended. If it were meant to intimidate by showing the influence of the leaders in bringing such large masses of men together, it must fail also, for though it may show an influence and popularity, they are both of that temporary kind which those leaders must share in common with the mountebanks of Greenwhich fair, who can draw a much greater crowd of idlers from the metropolis on Easter Monday.—*Times, April* 22.

"HOLD—OR YOU WILL DRIVE CAPITAL ABROAD."

TRUE SUN—The *Times*, in its character of monitor to the trades' unions, observes—

These frequent sanguinary tumults among the workmen, which tend to make life and property insecure, must drive away capital to some more fortunate asylum, and consequently must diminish the means of employing the labour which remains. Thus wages must fall instead of rising, from the competition for employment in a more limited market, and unreasonable combinations thus become the ruin of industry.

How very odd it does appear that the common herd of dabblers in political economy should invariably see in every attempt, on a great scale, by the poor to better their condition, what they never see in movements of a more decidedly injurious character; Let but the poor attempt to secure higher wages for their labour—and straightway the terrors of Maccullock's and Malthus's philosophy are suspended over their devoted heads! "Hold," cries some sage—the *Times*, it may be—"Hold, or you will drive capital abroad." But, surely, the driving of capital abroad can be no such fearful operation, otherwise these hones advisers would not leave it out of view, on other occasions, when, from other causes, that same result is sure to a much greater extent than it ever can from any combinations of workmen. Not a tax is levied—but at the risk of "driving capital abroad.' Why, therefore, does not the *Times* clamour for cutting down our taxes to the level of surrounding countries, with as loud voice as it counsels the unionists to abstain from all attempts to better their condition? Why does not the *Times* clamour against a standing army, on the ground that a standing army has a tendency to "drive capital abroad?" Why does not the *Times* clamour against the pension list, and the allowances to privy councillors, and the expense of our diplomatic establishments, on the ground that these abuses have a tendency to "drive capital abroad?" Why does not the *Times* contend for the establishment of a republic in this country, on the ground that the heavy taxes which the costly nature of monarchy renders necessary have a tendency to "drive capital abroad?" Why—to bring the matter nearer the door to the *Times*—why does not our worthy contemporary protest against the continuance of stamp duties on newspapers, on the ground that the continuance of these duties has a tendency to "drive newspaper capital abroad?" Why, in short, is this bugbear of capital driven abroad conjured up. only to check the aspirations of the poor after a better order of things?—*Atlas, April* 20.

ATLAS,—APRIL 20.

Shortly after the revolution of the Three Days we expressed our conviction that Louis Phillippe's tenure of the throne of France was destined to be short and insecure. He has certainly maintained himself in power longer than we anticipated but his reign has been marked by so many domestic misfortunes that the second part of our expectations has been abundantly fulfilled. The recent disturbances in France, quelled by the strong arm of physical force, must not be mistaken for local or accidental ebullitions of discontent; they are the hasty and abortive expressions of a general feeling. The people of France, emphatically the people, and not a section of the population, as some of our contemporaries would have us believe—are dissatisfied with the government; they cannot conceal from themselves the fact that Louis Phillippe was crowned in the heat of a contest by a few hands and that the voice of the Many was unheard, or rather unsolicited; that the press has been more arrogantly curbed by the new government, than it was by the more open tyranny of Charles X.; and that the very authority which was born of a republican struggle, has prohibited, by severe laws, the use of those weapons of redress wich it found so necessary to its own elevation. The national guard may repress, for a time, the out-burst of popular distrust, but we apprehended that the King of the French must either consent to modify his system, or submit ultimately to see his power shaken to the dust. The circumstances in which he is placed are certainly hard: he was compelled, in a great measure, to adopt the laws against which the people have uttered unequivocal anathemas, he felt the danger of permitting the despotism of the mob to grow up into strength and consistency; and in the exercise of a wiser discretion than kings raised by the multitude have usually exhibited, he forsook the principles for the advocacy of which he was called to the throne. If we could forget his preliminary pledges, his vow to abide by the charter, and his early baits for popularity, we could appreciate the necessary severity of his latter acts: but, unfortunately, we cannot separate the two ages of his reign, and are forced to condemn even what is right in him because of its luckless contradiction to the rest of his character.

THE MAGISTRACY AGAINST THE BEER HOUSES.

If the representations of the Magistracy, with Lord Brougham at their head, be implicitly credited, it will soon be a question for the learned whether drunkenness and crime were known in this country before the existence of the Beer Houses. The Licensing System is deplored by our rural Justices as the very key-stone of English morality. The Chancellor states that he foresaw the frightful evils which would result from the consumption of beer on the premises, for sedentary drinking is thought as dangerous to the virtue of the poor as sedentary habits are injurious to the health of the studious or indolent; but that, upon having a conference with the persuasive Goulburne, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was induced to accede, notwithstanding the warnings of his peophetic soul.

To stop the jobbing of the Magistrates in licenses was Lord Brougham's object; and now, wonderful to say, the Magistrates, whose jobbing in licenses was to be checked, cry out against the change, and wring their hands at the demoralisation of the country. It is passing odd that they never thought of the morals of the country before! They have seen the gaols filled with poachers, but they did not raise their voices against the game laws. They have seen the rural population made dissolute and criminal, even to blood, by the temptation of well stocked preserves, and they have loved the cause of the depravity too well to complain of its effects. The Clergy and Magistracy never traced depravity to its source in the game laws, for they handle the gun: but they have been vigilant and forward in exploring the tide of crime up to its spring in the beer barrel, which has been wrested from the licensing system. Society is now almost unhinged because labourers drink beer at their ease, sitting under roofs, and, mayhap, conversing. It is, forsooth, to the last degree dangerous to let poor men sit and talk, and what claim can they have to such indulgences? Let us suppose a man exhausted with a day's toil or a day's travel; he drinks his mug of beer at a Beer House, and is such a voluptuary that he would take a seat and rest while he takes his draught. How can this be necessary? Is there not a dry ditch in which he may repose if he be weary? How can he possibly want a roof over his head? Under a scorching sun, or in rain, hail, or snow, he can surely take his beer in the open air; for Legislators hold it as excellent for him to drink in the open air, as it is offensive for him to sleep in the open air. But the crime is not so much in sitting in Beer Houses as in the conversation when two or three are sitting together; and as crimes are plotted through speech, it is a great point of policy to prevent the poor from talking together. Cutting their tongues out might seem cruel; and to prevent the meetings, in which they may converse, is the only practicable expedient. Of course, it is not supposed for a moment that the poor have any desire for the innocent exercise of speech; indeed, it is not conceived that the poor can want society, or the recreation of the spirits. What can they talk about, if not the snaring of hares, or the stealing of sheep, or the firing of barns? Legislators find a little idle gossip and tittle-tattle necessry to unbend their great minds, but the poor are considered superior to such levities. According to aristocratic ideas, they should be half saint, half sinner—half abstinence, half rapine—half stoic, half hog. It is a sort of being supposed to be strangely acted upon by circumstances. Thus, he is not the worse for beer in an Ale House; but beer in a Beer House is the destruction of soul and body, and the root of all evil. If he drink it, indeed, outside the door, he is safe; but if he take rt under the roof, his morality is crushed. Hear the Chancellor:

"He thought at the time that the permission to consume beer upon the premises marred the effect of the measure, and would open a door to such consequences as were now universally complained of; but, upon having a communication on the subject with Mr. Calcraft, and with Mr Goulburn, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had come to the conclusion that it would put an end to the influence, often improperly exercised, of the great brewers, and to another influence which was still more objectionable, that of the Licensing Magistrates, by which they were often determined to take away, or not to give, a licence, not according to the good conduct of the individual as a publican, but for other considerations which he need not now mention; and it was this consideration which induced the House of Commons to accede to the measure in the form which it ultimately assumed. *The magistrates and the country gentlemen, and indeed every class of persons, seemed not to be alarmed at the consequences which had followed the introduction of that measure.* The information he had received had induced him to recommend, two years ago, that they should wait to see if the evils incurred, and which all men now cried cut against, would be such as to shake the opinions that then existed. In his mind there ought to be distinction taken on this subject, namely, that these beer shops were chiefly mischievous in one state of circumstances. He thought that they were not mischievous in large towns nor even in considerable country towns; but that the mischiefs now complained of arose chiefly from beer shops in places that were entirely country places, upon the edges of commons, in lone places that were necessarily out of the reach of the government of towns, away from the superintendence which ought to be exercised over them. His belief was, that the number of the places that he had last mentioned was considerable, that they were productive of very injurious results; and so the complaints against the measure were, in one respect, well founded; but he did not think that the whole of the measure ought to suffer from those complaints against a part, however well founded they might be, and he must say that some of them appeared to him a little exaggerated. It became. therefore, a question, whether the measure ought not to be modified in two respects. One of these was to establish a more efficient visitation over those beer shops; and the second was, to limit the exercise of the power to set up those beer shops, to town or villages, or to within a short and ascertained distance from such towns."

That is to say, his Lordship is for prohibiting Beer Houses where they are most wanted—in lone places, which will not support a public house. People on the edges of commons cannot possibly want to drink; or if they do, they can walk to a town or village half-a-dozen miles off, or so, where Beer Houses are permitted, and buy their beer at a shop where they must not not sit down or stop to drink it, because it were bad for morality, but whence they are free to carry it back to the edge of the common; or, if they be inpatient, they may regale under a hedge. A little additional exercise is nothing to a man who works from sun-rise to sunset. He is a peripatetic. But it remains to be explained how it is, that if the Beer Shops in lonely and thinly peopled places are those which are mischievous, so much crime as alleged, which must have a proportion to a numerous population, has proceeded from them. The frequenters of the Beer Shops in wild and scantily inhabited districts must be few, and yet the multitude is said to be corrupted by them!

We are glad to see that Lord Melbourne did not join in the Chancellor's views. As for the pretence of the increase of crime, it was last session denied, by one of the Ministers, that there was any such increase; and it would have been well for the Learned Lord on the woolsack to have specified the "*consequences*" of the Beer Act, which have alarmed "the magistrates and country gentlemen, and all classes of persons." We will not deny that the Beer Houses, here and there, may be ill-conducted and turned to bad uses; but, as the *Times* observes—

If the magistrates, instead of complaining, would exercise a more vigilant and active jurisdiction over them, the evils so pathetically deprecated would vanish very speedily.

The Lord Chancellor has bestowed a very glowing panegyric on the Clergy, for following in the wake of the Dissenters in the education of the people. He says, that after the example was set,

They came bravely forward to establish infant schools of their own. Mean and grovelling creatures might have been deterred from doing so, by the apprehension that it would be imputed to them that they were merely acting in imitation of the Dissenters. But they were influenced by nobler and purer motives—*they gallantly resolved to follow in the wake of those whom, perhaps, they thought they ought to have preceded.* He stated that as a circumstance highly creditable to them. *He stated it as a circumstance which highly redounded to their glory.* With an abdication of superiority, *with a self-denial truly admirable,* the Church of England condescended to follow the example which had been set them by the Dissenters, and to establish infant schools as extensively—they could not establish them more extensively—to establish infant schools as successfully—they could not establish them more successfully—as the Dissenters had done.

This is a very fine flourish, in the mock-heroic key; but, allowing the great glory of the Clergy, in sailing in the wake of the Dissenters in the matter of education, what are we to say of the glory of their first having attempted to run down the ship that now leads them? It was only after they had failed in their attempt to crush, that they consented to follow. They took the matter up, when they could not mar it. Great glory, my Lord Brougham! But this is the best he can say of the Church. It has shown its admirable self-denial in sailing in the wake of the Dissenters: it has never shown its admirable self-denial in the exaction of its dues from them.

The Church door was knocked at, when the good work was first afoot—and the answer was, "Not at Home!" and when they come out, at the twelfth hour, to keep a share of what they cannot spoil, "What admirable self-denial!" cries Lord Brougham, in an ecstacy of adulation. And then what stuff about the abdication of superiority, when baffled in the attempt to destroy, and beaten in the race to do good! Whence is the superiority said to be abdicated? Only in the lofty position of the Church on the shoulders of Mammon.—*Examiner, April* 20.

LORDLY HORROR OF PAUPER INTEMPERANCE.

A discussion arose in the House of Peers on Tuesday, relative to the suppression of intemperance; which it was alleged had increased alarmingly throughout the country, owing to the facility with which beer-shops are opened. The men of claret and curaçoa have no feeling for the infirmities of the men of gin and malt liquor. Lords Wynford, Suffield, and Kenyon enlarged upon the evils of beer-drinking; the Bishop of London is horrified at the quantity of gin consumed in London; and Lord Ellenborough, who generally lets the cat out of the bag, declared that a return to the *licensing system* was the one thing needful. The destruction of jobbing and magisterial importance, which the Beer Act effected, is the real secret of much of the outery against it. What man in his senses believes that Lords Wynford and Ellenborough are really anxious about the morals of the people? We give Lord Suffield credit for sincerity; because he has laboured in other ways much to the annoyance of his "order," to mend the morals of the poor—he has done his best to rid the country of the curse of the Game-law. About one-third of the commitments in England and Wales are for offences against these creations of feudal tyranny and Norman oppression. Beer shops may to a certain extent be productive of evil, but not one tithe of that which the Game-laws occasion. But we hear of no virtuous declarion against the latter. The Bishop of London would have a mutiny in his diocese were he to prohibit the parsons from shooting and the chase. But gentlemen never drink beer in shops by the road-side; and therefore with the enjoyments of those who do, under the pretence of improving their morals, Lord Brougham thinks, that if a regulation were made to prevent the consumption of beer on the premises where it is sold, the labouring men would take it home to their families. No, no—they would take it to a neighbour's house, and drink it there. Nine times out of ten the poor man is driven by the discomforts of home to the alehouse; and it is beyond the might of Lord Brougham to drive him back again. He can only be induced to spend his evenings at home, and his spare money with his family, by making that home comfortable for him; and this cannot be done by an arbitrary clause in an act of Parliament.

It would seem that some measure is meditated, which, whatever may be the motives of those who support it, will be deemed by the warking classes an attack upon their private enjoyments. They are already threatened with Sir Andrew Agnew's Sabbath bill; and now the Peers wish to shut up the beer-shops. In the present temper of the labouring population, it is pretty certain that all such proceedings had better be left alone. Surely the existing laws confer sufficient power on the Magistracy to suppress, or at least to punish, intemperance and acts of violence. One would suppose, from the style in which some gentlemen hold forth in Parliament, that the laws against drunkenness were a dead letter, and that the authority of Magistrates to punish offenders was taken away with the privilege of jobbing in alehouse licencers. But such is not the fact. There is no country where so great a variety of severe laws exist ready to be turned against the poor. Before we adopt any new regulations for circumscribing the enjoyments of the working classes, would it not be wiser as well as more merciful, to endeavour to restrain their occasional excesses, by means of the old laws? Every appearance even of legislating against a class, and that class the humblest but the most numerous, should be sedulously avoided at the present time.—*Spectator, April* 19.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.

People [illegible] from [illegible]ston-i[illegible] of the Bish[illegible]ke-ter [illegible] House, of Lords last Mo[illegible] could name Tories—staunch and th[illegible] Tories—who hardly believed their [illegible] Dr. Phillpotts was pronouncing ab[illegible] the crime of perjury as it preva[illegible] "If," said this most plausible [illegible] subscription of the 39 articles by every [illegible] matriculates at the University signifi[illegible] party signing understood and believed t[illegible] cles, there might be some ground for calli[illegible] a proceeding 'a solemn mockery;' but it me[illegible] no such thing" (!!)—it is simply tantamount to "a declaration that the subscribers are members of "the church of England." (!!) So we are to understand from the pious and single-hearted B shop, that when a man signs any given declaration, it is by no means incumbent on him to declare *the truth*;—that when he writes a solemn pledge of his believing certain doctrines, he means no more than to assert that other people (to-w it his parents) believed them;—that when he subscribes the 39 articles *in testimony* of "his being a member of the church of England," he may at the same moment reject or postpone all belief in the said articles, thus throw aside and falsify the very testimony whereon the fact of his communion with the church of England is presumed to rest, and in effect violate that one strict condition, the entire and honest fulfilment of which is required by the University as the price he pays for his matriculation. Good Heaven! What a sysem of morality is this! What a degradation of the Christian character! The reverend prelate, it appears, is not content with having liberated Catholics from the restraints of law—he is for emancipating Protestants from those of conscience. His Lordship, however, is in one respect consistent—he always hated the Jesuits as a body, and that he may render them equally odious to the public, he turns Jesuit himself.

There are some things, indeed, which we cannot bear gravely to contemplate. The shock to the sense would be intolerable. They must be treated with a sort of levity, as one tries to laugh away the approaches of that sea-sickness under which one is ready to sink.

We shall merely ask one short quest on of Tory Lords and gentlemen. Are they prepared to go all lengths with such reasoners as Dr. Phillpotts? Can they endure that the ingenuous min ds of their children should perish under the influence of such unwholesome doctrines as that which was breathed on Monday last from the lips of a lawn-sleeved teacher? Is it possible for the heads of the *Protestant* Tories to uphold such sentiments, or to make common cause with those by whom they are promulgated? Never, surely, was a blow so dangerous aimed at the church establishment by Papist or Dissenter as by him who asserted, in the face of the Christian world, that the obligation which a man *signs*, and that which he meditates, are not merely distinct form, but possibly contrary to each other.—*Times, April* 24.

SCENE FROM A PLAY, ACTED AT OXFORD, CALLED "MATRICULATION."

[Boy discovered at a table, with the Thirty-Nine Articles before him.—Enter the Rt. Rev. Doctor Ph—llp—ts.]

Doctor P.—There, my lad, lie the Articles—(*Boy begins to count them*) just thirty-nine—

No occasion to count—you've now only to sign.

At Cambridge, where folks are less High-Church than we,

The whole Nine-and-Thirty are lump'd into Three.
We'll just run o'er the items—there is Predestination,
Supererogation, and Justification,—
Not forgetting Salvation and Creed Athanasian,
'Till we reach, last, Queen Bess's Ratification.
That's sufficient—now, sign—having read quite enough,
You "believe in the full and true meaning thereof?"
(*Boy stares.*)
Oh, a mere form of words, to make things smooth and brief,—
A commodious and short make-believe of belief,
Which our Church has drawn up, in a form thus articular,
To keep out, in general, all who're particular.
But what's the boy doing? what? what! reading all through,
And my luncheon fast cooling!—this never will do.
Boy (poring over the Articles).—Here are points which—pray, Doctor, what's "Grace of Congruity?"
Doctor P. (sharply).—You'll find out, young Sir, when you've more ingenuity.
At present, by signing, you pledge yourself merely,
Whatev'r it may be, to believe it sincerely.
Both in dining and signing we take the same plan,—
First, to swallow all down, then digest—as we can.
Boy (still reading).—I've to gulp, I see, St. Athanasius's Creed.
Which, I'm told, is a very tough morsel, indeed;
As he damns—
Doctor P. (aside)— Ay, and so would I, willingly, too,
All confounded particular young bodies, like you.
This comes of Reforming!—all's o'er with our land,
When people won't stand what they can't *understand*;
Nor perceive that our ever-revered Thirty-Nine
Were made, not for men to *believe* but to *sign*.
(*Exit Doctor P. in a passion.*)

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell, in a leng and lugubrious letter, addressed to the People of Ireland, dated April 8th, complains of their apathy in petitioning for the Repeal of the Union. He demanded a million of signatures, and has only got 80,000. This, he says, will insure the defeat of his motion by a majority of about 450 to 40. The prevalence of the cholera, which has withdrawn the attention of the Irish from politics, and the known incapacity as a leader to people with so vast a question, he reckons among the principal obstacles to success; and describes the phalanx composed of men of all parties who will certainly vote against him. But he trusts that *next year* he shall have two millions of signatures; and hopes the Repealers will keep up their spirits. He promises immediately to set about the organization of the electors, which shall be so complete as to insure the return of Repealers at the next election through all parts of Ireland, except Ulster. It is curious that, while he attributes the paucity of petitions, in part, to the terror of the Coercion Bill, he mentions Kilkenny, where the bill is in operation, as one of the counties which has been most alive on the subject.

About fifteen thousand Repealers met at Cavan, in Meath, on Wednesday week, to petition for a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Sharman Crawford went from Belfast to attend the meeting; at which he also presided. The famous Father Burke, of Castle Pollard, was the principal speaker. He concluded his address in these words:—

"Be united; be as one man; fight the constitutional battle as if with one single arm; and you must soon succeed in wresting from your enemies that comfort and prosperity which once was, and will and must be again, your own."

Four baronies in King's County have been placed under the Coercion Act.

It is said that the celebrated Dr. Doyle's health is fact declining; that little hopes are entertained of his recovery; and that he has lately exhibited strong symptoms of an approximation towards Protestantism. The secession of such a celebrated polemic from the Catholic Church would produce a strong sensation throughout Ireland. A number of clergymen are daily and nightly attending his beside; and the Protestants in Carlow alledge that sentinels are regularly kept up to prevent the egress of any heretical sentiments from the learned Bishop's domicile.—*Morning Paper.*

LETTERS FROM PARIS, BY O. P, Q.

FRANCE—WHAT SHALL, AND WHAT CAN WE DO, TO BE SAVED?

"S'il faut que tout Lyon perisse pour la cause du Gouvernment, tout Lyon périra."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 23d April, 1834.

SIR.—WHAT SHALL, AND WHAT CAN WE DO, TO BE SAVED—from anarchy, from civil war, from endless strife, from loss of life, liberty, and honour—from poverty the most extreme, bankruptcy the most certain, desolating, and general—from foreign aggression, and perhaps partition of territory, and division among the nations of Europe—from internal anguish and external disgrace—from never-ending conflicts between military despotism and national pride and dignity—from all the accumulated woes which can be heaped upon or entailed by a bad Government, in consequence of its persisting in a course of anti-national, anti-liberal, and anti-social policy? This is the question of the times in which we live, and there is no other.

Before I proceed to lay before you our situation, and the remedies proposed by various contending parties, suffer me to tell you two anecdotes, which have struck me with great force during the past week, and which are worth preserving.

The other day, when the members of the Chamber of Deputies who support the Government were leaving the house in order to rush to the Tuileries "to compliment the King" (that's the phrase? on the "successful! termination of the events at Paris and Lyons!" the Minister of Finance (M. Humann), on leaving the Chamber, perceived the talented, high-minded, eloquent, dramasic, but mistaken though sincere Berryer, the Royalist Deputy, seated in the usual place, and occupied in writing. "You do not follow us, then, M. Rerryer," said M. Humann; "I perceive you are busy writing." "Yes, Sir," replied this witty and sarcastic speaker, "I am writing to Charles the Tenth, to inform him that his ordinances are executed!!!" There was poignant and cutting satire in those few words, from which in this country the Doctrinaires will never recover. It is a fact, and a fact of memorable and immense importance, that the system of the ordinances of Charles the Tenth—all that was peculiar, and despotic, and unconstitutional about them—is now being carried by the Doctrinaires into full and complete effect. "*Oui, Monsieur, je cris a Charles Dix, que ses ordonnances sont executees.*"

"WHAT SHALL, AND WHAT CAN WE DO, TO BE SAVED?"—This question reminds me of a fact which once came under my own observation, and for the truth of which I am personally responsible. A disappointed, animal, unintellectual, sort of creature, in the shape of a man was once upon a time extremely ill. He sent for a doctor—the best he could get (bad enough, I admit, was his best); and he said to him—"Doctor, I am very ill: I have no appetite; I have the heart-burn; I frequently vomit; I am dreadfully nervous; I cannot sleep: nothing amuses me; my life feels a burden to me; I do not relish even my wine or spirits; my nature feels breaking up—and I think I shall die." The doctor, who was an arrant quack, but a most pleasant and winning sort of fellow, advised asperients, emetics, and then sudorifics and anodynes—and still the patient remained the same. In the morning he took a glass of absinth; at noon a glass of hot brandy and water; before his dinner, to give him an appetite, a glass of curaçoa; and in the evening before he went to bed, joram after joram of cold or hot brandy and water, according to the state of the atmosphere, "to settle his dinner, and aid his digestion." The pills in the morning were taken with the absinth; the powders at noon were taken with the brandy and water; and at night the sleeping-draughts were deposed in the same general receptacle with the jorams aforesaid. Yet pills, powders, and anodynes were all useless—and for this obvious reason, that they were all counteracted by the spirituous liquors which accompanied them. At length, the man got very bad; the quack doctor's bill got very long; the resources and purse of the invalid became very short and empty; and the undertaker appeared to have a good chance of an order. In this extremity, his unfortunate wife consulted a plain honest soldier, who had seen a great deal of service, and knew that brandy, though mingled with water, was never taken to make the hand steady; and his advice was as follows: "Tell your husband, that the only thing he has to do is to take no more medicine, and to drink nothing but plain cold water." These remedies appeared very simple and very economical; and though the patient had not much confidence in the counsels of his military doctor, yet as death, he thought, stared him in the face, he implicity followed the rules laid down. The absinth bottle was corked up and put away; no more curaçoa was purchased; and the brandy-keg was allowed to remain undisturbed in the cellar. Of course the man was cured; and I am happy to add, became a useful member of society. Whilst the original cause of all this misery was unremoved, the wretched being suffered on, and his system became weaker and less able to resist the attacks daily made on his vital functions by the corroding spirit; but when that cause was taken away, the patient became well—he became a man.

The Doctrinaires are the quack-doctors. France is the sick patient. The Doctrinaires, like all charlatans, attack, or soften, or try to allay, not the disease, but the symptoms. Because France is agitated, they say, "Fire." Because France makes barricades, they say, "Attack the barricades and destroy them." Because France rises in twenty places at once in insurrections they say, "Put down the insurrection"—"*Rassurez vous, Messieurs, les ordres sont impitoyables*" And a Doctrinaire screams out to his delighted and ravished auditory, "If it must be that Lyons perish for the cause of the Government, why Lyons will perish." But *why* is France sick? why is France agitated? *why* does France make barricades? *why* have we *twenty* insurrections at a time, more or less grave? *why* are the journals of Paris and the Departments at war against the Government? *why* is there defection in the army? *why* are private citizens massacred and suffocated at noon-day in the heart of the capital by soldiers? and of National Guards, and even soldiers, assassinated by beings who unjustly pretend to belong to the people? There must be some reason for all this. The French are not less educated since the Revolution of 1830 than they were before it—nor less Christian, nor less social, nor less forgiving, nor less humane. The latitude and the longitude of the country are the same. The hills are still "vine-covered;" the vallies are still fruitful; the streams are still beautiful and abundant: and yet France is not the same. How is this? Has the course of heaven lighted on this land of song and of sunshine? are the trees less green, the sheaves less abundant, the orchards less productive, the sky less blue, the air less clear, the zephyrs less reviving, and the heat less ripening and fructifying? No, no; Heaven is as bountiful, and man as ungrateful as ever. How then is it that the whole head is sick, and that the whole heart is faint, and that from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is nothing but agitation, restlessness, fever, disease, and misery?—— So the question returns to us unanswered, "What shall, and what can we do, to be saved?"

Take the following sketch of our position. It is but a sketch, and drawn by but a feeble hand; but you can fill it up at your leisure; and, at least to-day, the sketch must suffice.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE is public opinion. How is it treated? Let me show you. The *Tribune* has been put down by force of arms, though the *Tribune* is legally established, according to the precise wording of the laws passed even by the Juste Milieu to punish and to persecute the press. In order to put it down, the bureaus of the *Tribune* have been entered by an armed force, closed by an armed force, and kept from the proprietors by an armed force. The editors are sent to gaol. The registers are seized by the Government. The names of all the subscribers are impounded, in order that in every Department, as well as at Paris, where they live, they may be presented. The correspondence of this journal has been seized; and all those individuals who, when the armed force arrived at the bureaus of the *Tribune*, happened to be there merely enjoying the news of the day, were taken off to prison, and ever since then have there been shut up. Take another case. At Lyons, a Legitimist journal, call *Le Glaneuse*, is printed. I neither approve nor respect that journal; but what then? it is established legally, and has complied with the condition of the law. This journal has attacked the Government, defended the Restoration, and taken the part of the workmen. It was obnoxious to the local authorities; and therefore what did they do, but imitate their superiors at Paris, and even outheroded Herod. The bureaus were invested by an armed force; the types were destroyed; the printing-machines destroyed; and all this "by authority:" and furthermore (do not forget this), after a week, has obtained the permission to reappear, on condition that it does not publish one word of news, or make one observation relative to Lyons, the very city in which it is published! Take another case. At Marseilles, a man of great talent, integrity, and zeal (a Republican) who I know of my own knowledge took a very active part in the Revolution of July, established in the city just named a journal entitled *Le Peuple Souverain*. It was very well edited, and very popular; and of course as opposed to the Government as it could be. And what has been done to it? Why, its printers have been arrested and sent to prison, as a "preventive measure;" the "gerant," to avoid being thrown into gaol, has concealed himself; and the local government has declared, that as the gerant has fled, the journal shall not reappear, but by force shall be put, down. Here we have confiscation—arbitrary measure opposed to the distinct wording as well as spirit of the Charter and the laws regulating the press, and the censorship! The *Temps* of this very morning calls this system "brutal, audacious, and despotic:" and who will say that the *Temps* is not right? But this is not all, The *Gazette de France*, the *Echo Francais*, and the *Estafette* have been seized at Paris. At Dijon, the *Patriote de la Coté d'Or*; at Clermont, the *Patriote du Puy de Dome*; at Le Mans, the *Courier de la Sarthe*; at Avignon, *Le Proges*; at Chalons, *Le Patriote de Saone et Loire*; and at various other places various other journals, have likewise been seized, and the patriotic editors prosecuted. All this during forty-eight hours. Besides this, M. Miran, the editor of the *Patriotic France Comtois*; M. Crepu, the gerant of the *Dauphinois*, published at Grenoble; M. Guyor, the gerant of the *Progress* at Avignon; and the editors of the *Tribune Estafette* and *Francais*, at Paris, have all been arrested and sent to gaol, in order to be tried for—what? Why, for expressing their opinions with boldness on the present course of the Government! And what do these arrests beforehand prove? That the Government is strong? No! That the Government is popular? No! That the people are satisfied with the Government, and are resolved on defending and preserving it? Oh no! But all these arrests and all these seizures prove, that the Government knows it is hated—knows that the people are opposed to it—knows that it can only maintain its position by military force, and that it must fall the moment the people are left to act for and by themselves. The Government knows very well, that if at Lyons, at Paris, at St. Etienne, at Chalons, at Grenoble, and at a hundred other places of more or less importance, it had not had an overpowering military force during the last few days, the Republic would have been not only proclaimed, but established. The Government would not dare to trust its cause to the people—to the middling classes—or to even the National Guards of the country. It has dissolved them at Metz, at Strasburg, at Lyons, at Grenoble, and at many other cities and towns; and yet it affects to have confidence in the National Guards. It has *not* confidence in the National Guards of the Departments. If it had so it would not demand 400,000 troops to maintain order, and that not only for 1834, but also for 1835. If the Government were to have as few paid troops in France as the Government of Great Britain has in the country, it would be overthrown in twenty-four hours; and it knows it. Nor is it true that the National Guards would avert this overthrow. If the Government believe the National Guards would defend it, it would not require the enormous war budget it now asks the Deputies to vote: but it makes that demand, because so little can it trust in the Departments the National Guards to defend it, that in more than twenty towns and cities since March 1831, the whole, or portions of the National Guards, have been, and even remain dissolved. And let it not be said that though the National Guards in the Departments would not prevent revolution, still they would not encourage it. Non-prevention is encouragement on the part of any armed force. I am aware that the National Guards are not composed of the mass of the people. I am aware that, poor men, that working and labouring men, though honest and excellent citizens, are excluded from the rank of these civil soldiers; and that therefore, to a certain extent, the National Guards are picked and privileged men: and yet I insist on the fact, that with a MILLION of National Guards in France, the Government is not satisfied—dare not leave to them either preservation or overthrow; but that this Government requires 400,000 troops to keep down the journals—keep down public opinion—and administer justice with the sabre and the bomb.

But this is only a portion of the sketch of our position. Rue Transnonain, where peaceable, and honourable citizens have been butchered in cold blood, by the 35th Regiment of the Line. Turn to the left—and there is the Conciérgerie, where Doctor Gervais informs us, he has within the last few days seen with his own his eyes men subject to the torture and the bastinado; who were arrested in Paris for their Republican opinions, and where a dying Republican received from an agent of Police a blow under his chin at the moment of his expiring, and was taunted with not speaking: "Why do you not speak now?" asked the monster; and the wretched being gave a scream, dropped his head, and shortly afterwards expired! Look behind you—and there are bands of Police assassins, who leave their holes and corners at midnight, and attack young and old, male and female, whose opinions are thought to be hostile to the Doctrinaires. Look before you—and Lyons is in ashes; reduced to ruin and unexampled wo by the cannon of those who said "Their orders were peremptory and mereciess." Merciless, indeed! but the day will come when the rocks and the hills will not hide them from the wrath of an avenging God. Look-here—and you will see sub-officers of regiment chained together and conducted along the public roads to distant prisons, for having read and subscribed to Republican journals. Look there—and you will see a sanguinary band of hoary Doctinaires clubbing and conspiring together against the liberties of France, and against all that was national and popular in the Revolution of 1830. Here, we see Lafayette weeping and groaning over the destinies of his country; and there, generous-hearted and enthusiastic young men torn to pieces by the Police—arrested—bayonetted—kicked—and often even put to death, because they belong to the Society of the Rights of Man. And yet the gaping, stupid, idiotic creatures of the London and Paris Stock Exchanges "wonder when the French will be satisfied," and "wonder what the French want next." I think, then, the question returns with all its force upon our consciences, judgments, and hearts, "What shall, and what can we do, to be saved?

The timid, the compromising, the cowardly, or the unprincipled, say "WAIT!" "Let the storm blow over!" "Do nothing in a hurry!" "Take time to consider!" "Let us hope for better times!" "Something may turn up in a year or two!" and "Have patience, and all will be right in the end." This is their remedy: but all that is national in France rejects it. These men are merely mocking us, and care as much about liberty as they do about truth.

"What shall, and what can we do, to be saved?" We know what the Doctrinaires advise; and we spit upon their counsels in token of our scorn as of our hate.

But there is another party entitled to be heard. It is the party of the *Messenger des Chambres*. It hates the Doctrinaires, hates the present system, and loathes and reprobates the present system; but it opposes all insurrections, all *émeutes*, and all popular demonstrations. It says that France may be saved by law, and by discussion. We will examine this system another day. At present, I content myself by presuming it to be benevolent but inapplicable. So the question remains unanswered; and time, that great solver of all human difficulties, and great avenger of all human wrongs, must do the rest.

Your obedient servant, O.P.Q.

FRANCE

It is needless to offer any lengthened commentary—for indignant and bitter reflections will occur to every reader—on the present state of affairs among our French neighbours. As regards the insurrection at Lyons, it appears to have been a political movement—an attempt to change the form of government, not an effort to compel an advance of wages like the former riots in that place. Looking at it in this view, while it assuredly wears the aspect of a very desperate, it cannot (except by one of the conventionalities of language) be termed a criminal, undertaking. If men are ever justified in a rebellion against existing powers, Frenchmen are so at the present time. They are groaning under the weight of a despotism ten times worse than that of Charles the Tenth, against which it was deemed heroic virtue to rebel. The Lyonnese were unsuccessful, and they will be called incendiaries and traitors; but they fought for the same cause as the heroes of the Three Days of July, it is for their want of discretion, for their miscalculation of their own strength and that of their opponents, that we blame as well as pity these unfortunate men.

As to the affair at Paris, it seems to have been the work of a few desperadoes, not more than eight hundred at the most, counting all the thieves and banditti who joined them. The Republican body stood aloof, aware that their time was not come, and that Louis Philip would only gain strength by an effort to overturn his government which could not possibly succeed. The fact is that all the better sort of people in Paris were enraged at the proceedings of the rioters, and heartily rejoiced at their defeat. The *True Sun* gives an extract from a lady's letter, in reference to the aspect of Paris on the 14th.

"To-day looks like a *jour de fete*; the streets are full of people, and the carriages rolling to the Tuileries, to congratulate Louis Philip, I suppose, on his triumph. I saw the Peers get out of their carriages, each old gentleman pulling up his cravat, and settling his wig with that look of preparation that people are given to exhibit at the bottom of an imposing staircase."

Upon this, the *True sun* pithily remarks—

"It would appear, therefore, that the said old gentlemen are triumphant for the present. The fact is, they have only fought with the fall-end of Republicanism; with *just so many joints of it as could not be got to coil up in time* at the direction of the chiefs. The soldiery are understood to have acted furiously as was to be expected from recruits, *afraid of being sent on foreign service.*"

A correspondent of our own writes to us as follows on the prospects of Frenchmen under the reign of the Juste Milieu.

"There is nothing but pain in witnessing and nothing but pain in recording all that is passing here; violently responding to violence, bloodshedding to bloodshedding, a Government and an Opposition each of brute force. As to reasoning, it is out of the question: the parties are frenzied, and it is a *guerre à mort*. I do not see at present what is to resist the 400,000 bayonets which appear to be at the disposal of the King; for although, in truth, such a staff is a melancholy supporter, it *is* a staff, and a strong one [illegible] this question of opinion—all shades of political distinction—all progress—in fact, all discussion—merge in the solitary question, Will the Army obey? will your hired soldiery unflinchingly execute your commands? If they will, the matter cannot be mended. All the principles of constitutional liberty—all the guarantees for popular rights—all the securities for personal freedom—must be ground—to powder whenever a violent Monarch or Minister choses to say, 'I will not discuss with you—I will not dispute with you—I will *destroy* you.' If you have grievances, you must not speak of them to your neighbour; you must not meet together for their redress; you must not combine even: for power will mow you down with its artillery, and *Force restera à la Loi*. This is the phrase which is alone heard; and it is admirably expressive—for *force* is the law now, its spirit and its letter—*force* is left to it, and *force* alone.

"When M. Guizot said in the Chamber—'Fear not! *pitiless* orders have been sent to Lyons—' he gave but the naked expression to his natural thoughts, and exhibited to the very life a system which will hear of nothing but the repression by armed force of all opinions hostile to its own. True, the Lyonnese workmen are poor and miserable: they fancied, idle dreamers! that a *popular* revolution, if it did not bring them some alleviation of their condition, would allow them to associate—to unite for objects of common or local interest. But association, the very life-blood of society—association, by which a man weighs something in the great scale of humanity—association, by which alone he is raised from his own individual holplessness—association is the great bane and terror of misrule; and misrule knows its meaning well, though its excess of passion *may* lead it astray.

"But is it not a strange avowal, that the *suppression* of the right to assemble is necessary to the existence of their government?—for this is the bold asseveration of the Juste Milieu. This must destroy (not temporarily, but for ever) the power of associating—no matter for what purpose or in what place. This last triumph of despotism was the spark that fell among the inflammable Lyonnese, and brought on the explosion. I need not tell you how it has been extinguished in barbarism and in blood."

This is a sad view of things—a gloomy, surely too gloomy a prospect. It can never be that a nation like the French can long submit to such a master as Louis Philip, and such a system as that of the Doctrinaires. They have been deluded and betrayed; a crafty tyrant has at present got his foot upon their throats; but if the history of the last half century is not a fable, there will be no permanent stability to any dispotism, and least of all a despotism like this, in France. There is constant danger of a terrible reaction—*Spectator, April* 19.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Ministry have been checked in heir arbitrary proceedings against foreigners

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residing in the country, a number of whom have been expelled without legal sanction. The Court of Brussels has determined that the Government has not the power to send foreigners domiciled in Belgium out of the country at twenty-four hours' notice on its own good pleasure. The Court of Antwerp, however, has come to a different decision.

Explanations have been given in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, by the Minister of the Interior, of the causes which led to the late riots. This speech, and one by the Minister of Justice, relative to his proceedings against foreigners, were ordered to be printed, and were to be discussed on Wednesday last. The Ministers contend that they did all in their power to suppress the riots; but affirm that the garrison, which consisted of only 2300 men scattered about the city, was confounded by the cries and outrages of the mob. They estimate the damage at only about 12,000*l.*

AMERICA.

American papers have been received to the 14th of March. The ferment about the Bank question was still raging. Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, proposed in the Senate of the United States, either that the charter of the Bank should be renewed for a short period, to enable it to close its concerns without causing distress to the country; or that it should be rechartered, with certain modifications, for fifteen or twenty years. The plan of extending the charter for a season is said to have been well received; but nothing decisive was done regarding it.—*Spectator.—April* 26.

MADRID, APRIL 15, 12 O'CLOCK.

The *Estatuto Real* for the convocation of the Cortes was published at 10 o'clock this morning, but having had the good fortune in the course of the night to obtain an anticipated copy of it, I am enabled to send you a full translation not only of the statute itself, but of the Ministerial *Exposician* on which it is founded, and of the relative decree which appears in this day's *Gazette*.

The *Gazette* contains also, as you will see, another argumentative article, intended evidently to usher in the great measure on which the administration of Martinez de la Rosa is to rest for its support. In this article we are told that good government depends on two principles,—the one, that the sovereign should not take from the subject a larger portion of his freedom or his goods than is necessary in each determinate case for the preservation of good order and the defence of the state. The other principle of the writer in the *Gazette* is, that subjects should have no further interference in the affairs of Government—that is, no more political liberty—than is necessary for their defence against the abuses of power. For the practical explanation of these principles we must wait for the promulgation of the electoral law, to which the allusion is extremely vague in the Ministerial *exposician*. *Times, April* 22.

PERA, MARCH 25.

A report for some days [illegible] in town that an insurrection of the most serious nature had broken out at Aleppo. The arrival of the Tatar, which in consequence was most anxiously expected, has shown that these alarming news were groundless. A letter from my correspondent, dated Aleppo, March 4, contains the following information:—"Ibrahim Pacha has left St. Jean d'Acre, and is gone overland to Egypt. The motive of his sudden departure is the serious indisposition of his father, brought on, it is said, by the grief which Osman Pacha's desertion produced on his mind.

Mr. Farren, the British Consul, has at last been solemnly received at Damascus, and hoisted the English flag. Hitherto the fanatic inhabitants of this holy city had obstinately refused allowing the presence of an infidel magistrate to pollute the sanctity of its walls.

"The arbitrary system of administration, of which I have had so oft occasion to complain, continues, unfortunately, in full vigour."

On Friday last, after the performance of divine service at the Mosque, the Sultan announced to the Grandees of the empire invited to attend him upon this occasion, that having come to the determination of giving his eldest daughter, Saliha Sultan, in marriage, Halil Pacha had been chosen by him as most worthy of the honour of becoming his son-in-law. After investing him with his own hands with a mantle richly ornamented with precious stones, he ordered him to proceed to the Porte, where he was received by the Grand Viser with all possible honours. Accompanied by a guard of honour of about 4,000 men, Halil (whose title is now changed into that of Damat Pacha—*i. e.* the Pacha's Son-in-law) went to the Seraskier, who embraced him with the most lively satisfaction, shedding tears of the sincerest joy. Besides the pleasure he experienced on seeing a man originally his slave, and afterwards his adopted son, elevated, through his influence, to so high a distinction, this Nestor of the Divan, whose consummate prudence and unparalleled finesse have uninterruptedly kept him in office for about 50 years, during the most turbulent times, under the most opposed circumstances, felt on this moment how much this event insured the preservation of his power and political preponderance. The realization of his most ambititious dreams have thus been accomplished: the faction which of late had grown so powerful as to threaten the existence of his own party, has now received a blow from which it never can recover. Achmet Pacha and Tahir Pacha will, ere long, be the first victims of his animosity, notwithstanding the displeasure Russia may feel at losing her two staunchest champions. After honouring the Sheik Islam with a visit, Damat Pacha returned to his palace, where the chief dignitaries of the empire, Pacha, Ulemas, &c., soon after presented themselves to offer him their congratulations. The celebration of the marriage will take place shortly after the Corban Bayram.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The following is an account of two interviews with Mehement Ali, by an English gentlemen travelling in Egypt.

"CAIRO, Feb. 18.

"It being usual for English people of any repute, on their arrival in Egypt, to be presented to Mehemet Ali, I gladly embraced the opportunity procured for me by the kindness of Colonel Campbell, the British political agent and Consul-General at this Court.

"The time of our arrival was about sunset. I found a hale, intelligent-looking old man the expression of whose countenance and voice, as well as his laughter, removed very much the impression of haughty ignorance and craft created by some of the portraits circulated in Europe. His eyes are darkish gray, not black, and are far from having the ferocity usually depicted in these likenesses. His manners, neither mean nor disdainful, seem to have much of the dignity and ease belonging to the Turks. The French, who know that it is peculiar to the Turkish magnates to imagine that they can by speciousness deceive Europeans, say that he is remarkable for finesse. Perhaps there may be something of that in the graciousness with which Franks are treated.

"At the beginning there was a crowd of courtiers standing in front of the angle of the divan on which he sat, having Colonel Campbell on his right and me on his left. We first spoke of Constantinople and of Greece, places from which I lately came, and afterwards of the means of improving Egypt, by the introduction of the bread-fruit tree, the tea-tree, the culture of grape, &c. The conversation then turned on Candia, when orders were given for the crowd to retire, and it was continued in the presence of the Colonel, by the agency of M. Unbar and his uncle, Coghos Bey, the official interpreters.

"Having stated that I should express myself with the utmost frankness, Mehemet Ali assured me that he liked it, and would use it in return.

"On the subject of Candia, from which island I had just arrived, Mehemet Ali declared his intention to have the quay of Canea rebuilt, and the harbour restored, both having been ruined within 12 months. He observed, in reference to the executions committed there by Osman Pacha, in December last, that however much they might be condemned by Europeans, he was bound to have the revolt put down, and the revolters punished. Some had, therefore, been executed, but care had been taken that their crimes and sentences should be publicly known. The remainder of the prisoners had been since liberated. In his desire to treat the people with mercy, he had directed that the property of one of the two Turks exiled from Candia to Anatolia should be given over to his sister, who claimed it, as being subject to her fortune; and he was prepared to adopt the same course in the case of the property of the other Turks, if any ground could be shown. I mentioned that all the inhabitants were not to be blamed for the acts of the revolters, encouraged as the latter were by the intrigues of a Power, who, to serve her own views, was opposed to civilization and to the constitution of Greece. Of the exiles in the Morea from Candia, 5,000 had received money from the agent of that Power, in order to return to the island for the purpose of creating confusion, as it was expected by that means to excite disturbance in Greece.

"He admitted the fact, although he for a moment appeared to doubt it, but on my repeating it, he declared himself fully aware of it, yet he said that to maintain his authority he was bound to do justice: the expenses of the island far exceeded its revenue. His intention in future, in order to remove the causes of complaint on [illegible] from score of taxation, was to conform to the system newly established in Greece, and even to diminish it [illegible] to 25 per cent on the Gross [illegible] so as to show that he did not wish to oppress the Candiots.

"The observations on the schemes of a Power to embroil Greece and to involve Egypt led me to speak of the late treaty, which I said was decidedly inimical to him, he understanding it to be that of Unkiar Shelelir, formed last July between Russia and the Porte, stated that he had been informed of its contents soon after its formation, and that he did not fear its resuls, for if he had not been prevented by England and France he would before now have torn to pieces all the treaties made since the time of Catherine II. I then mentioned that the allusion was to a treaty made within three months by Austria and Russia, as stated in the last news from Europe,* 'for the purpose of insuring the continuance of the Ottoman empire, even in case of the extinction of the Osmanli family, to the total exclusion of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali.' Of this treaty he did not appear to be aware, and upon my noticing that to counteract it would demand his utmost decision and Power, he observed that he had never assumed the rank or rights of a Power; he was plainly Mahommed Ali, as his seal, with that name simply inscribed on it, always had shown; besides, having never looked upon himself as a Power, he had never formed treaties with any nation; however, notwithstanding all these proceedings on the part of Austria and Russia, he with the assistance of England and France, would defend himself, and prevent the Russians even if in possession of Constantinople, from obtaining a footing in Anatolia; 'besides, such treaty can never be put into practice, as Austria and Russia can never agree about the partition of the booty.' I replied that the specified treaty was not to be regarded as a partition treaty, but solely in the light of one which would give those Powers the pretence of interfering, and the means of occupying the Ottoman proprovinces, at least in Europe. Another treaty would then be formed for the partition of the invaded districts; Austria coveted Bosnia, Servia, Albania, and the neighbourhood of the Adriatic, where she sought to extend her power and to erect a navy. He replied that the city of Constantinople would always form a source of dispute between them, and that he believed the provinces sought for by Austria were of little value comparatively. 'I have,' continued he, '100,000 men under arms, including the navy; and although I am now prevented by France and England in their wish to give no ground of dissatisfaction to the Powers, from making any further increase, I am ready, in case of necessity, to raise 100,000 men more; so that even if Turkey be deprived of Roumelia, I, with the succour of England and France, shall be able to drive the invaders out of Armenia, and even Georgia, and shall effectually prevent all encroachments in that quarter. Of Bagdad he said that it was in a most disturbed state, the present Pacha being blockaded in the city by the surrounding tribes of Arabs. The Porte was about to name another, who he knew was a man of no capacity, and would produce much greater confusion there.

"Of Syria he declared the produce to have been greatly increased since the peace, the people being delighted in finding tranquillity preserved and security given to property. Some of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts and of the cities who used formerly to gain by marauding and extortions, were now discontent, because their occupation was spoiled, although many of them did not actually pay more than 200, 300, or 500 piasters, who used formerly to give the Pacha there ten times those sums. Even in Damascus, where Christians did not dare formerly to enter, they now lived and rode about in perfect security.

"In Egypt itself the increased supply of food proved, as he contended, that the populace had not diminished. He instanced several districts in which, at the period of the departure of the French, scarcely any population existed, where there were now abundance of people. As he was about to place dams across the Nile, he hoped to have one more million of feddans (nearly the same number of acres) in addition to the millions already under cultivation. This would also tend to increase the population.

"He spoke with great satisfaction of his fleet and of his eagerness to place it on the best footing. As to steam-boats, he had one building in England, of 220 horse power, and of the most improved construction, which he expected to arrive within two months.

"The monopolies he maintained to be useful to the Egyptian cultivators and producers as they were thereby always sure of a market. He had offered to give them to some commercialists, who declaimed much against them, provided guarantee was given that the production would be encouraged by the prices given by those merchants. But these persons who were anxious to buy from the peasantry, for their own profits, would not give him any security.

"Of loans, he said, he had been offered several on different terms. He had at one time wished to take one or two millions of dollars, payable with interest and costs, within the term of two years, but the bankers refused to make one for so short a period. He had hitherto done without them, and did not even now want money.

"Some observations being made on civilization, he stated he presumed those Powers who wished for the amelioration of mankind could find means of supporting the efforts of the Government of Egypt; but when I mentioned that all the European Powers did not equally encourage it, he allowed that there were some in Europe interested in calumniating him, and in opposing his struggles to benefit this nation.

"FEBRUARY 19.

"I had this evening another interview with the Pacha, in the same manner as the preceding. He at first appeared indisposed, from which one might hope to have different versions of his ideas. After the preliminary compliments, I inquired if he had received any further information respecting the treaty which Austria and Russia had formed lately in opposition to his interests. He replied that he had not, but as peace was established between the Powers of Europe, he did not think that treaty interested him as much as it did England and France; he was, however, prepared to defend the provinces under his government. As he desired me to express myself frankly, I asked to be permited to state a rumour respecting the arragements of his army, which was represented to be badly officered, and which, since the Polish officers, who would prove so useful, had been refused through the influence of Russia, could not compete with that of that Power. He replied that the time of trial had not yet arrived, that he had refused the services of the Poles of his own free will, that he was not in any light under the influence of Russian intrigue, yet he was not obliged, more than Austria or France, who had encouraged those officers to leave their country, to employ them. As to the state of his army, he had that day had a long conversation with an officer just returned from Syria, and was happy to find it excellent. Upon my urging the chances of a collision with Russia, and the comparative weakness of his army, he inquired how many men I thought Russia could send out of her territory to invade other countries, and on my answering 50.000 regular troops, exclusive of Cossacks, &c, he said he thought 100,000 in all might be sent into Turkey; [illegible] Turks have frequently beaten the Russians, such as in the late campaign in the neighbourhood of Perna, were even Frank officers allowed, except from an unlucky accident which blew up some of the ammunition-waggons, the new Turkish recruits would have routed the old Russian soldiers. He quoted the defence of Perna and St. Jean d'Acre, as affording strong specimens of Turkish courage. Upon my mentioning that within 150 years the Turks had materially lost ground, as the treaties and cession of territory proved, he said, although his officers might not be so well instructed as the Franks in the various sciences, they were not backward in courage, and would fight well. As to the defence of Turkey, it was not so much his affair as to defend Egypt and the provinces under his command. He did not fear Russia nor her efforts. To my inquiry, if he had Generals capable of conducting a retreat, he replied, that at the battle of Koniah they had made a faint, as if a retreat, and thereby finally defeated double their number of enemies. In equal numbers he was ready to meet the Russians at any time As it became evident that he did not wish to be pressed with questions tending to show the ignorance of his officers in tactics, the conversation turned on Egypt, when he said much had been already done, although the nation was still in its infancy. It was not at the early periods of England and France that every one looked at present, it was at what was doing now; so ought Egypt to be regarded by Europe. He was himself an instance of that course; late in life he had received his education, yet he had done a great deal, and if his life were prolonged ten years, and that his health continued, he would leave many more things to be seen by posterity. His family had, in numerous places, given proofs of valour, and he thought it would for at least 100 years.

One strong impression derived from this interview, was that the army is kept up by Mehemet Ali, on the principle of soldiery without any great chieftains, who after a series of victories might lead the soldiers to upset the Government of Egypt, and which it is his policy to prevent. The present officers are slaves in comparison with the soldiers.

It is also remarkable that he spoke of his death, and of his family, as if he thought it a dynasty. He is described as opposed on all former occasions to the thought of death; his indisposition at the moment might have led him to think on the subject. Some of the Egyptain soothsayers might look at it as approaching, but before I left him Mehemet Ali appeared convalsescent."—*Times, April* 21.

* See *Augsburg Gazette* of the 8th for it.

MISCELLANEA

Twenty-five thousand pounds (quite a God send), it is said, has been allotted to a noble Duke by the Commissioners appointed to compensate the proprietors of estates in the West Indies for the gradual emancipation of their slaves.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Cells for solitary confinement are now generally preparing throughout the barracks of the United Kingdom.—*Globe.*

For more than two years past the females of Wallingford have been kept in a state of perpetual alarm and excitement by the frequent appearance of a wild man, often in a state of utter nudity, who haunted the fields and meadows in the vicinity of the borough. Dark and dreadful were the tales of the timid respecting the nature of this mysterious visitant; at one time he was represented as a baboon or ouran-outang covered with hair; at another the superstitious held him forth as a troubled spirit that only required some authorized cleik for its exorcism. Although he had been seen by several ladies of Wallingford, and a host of females whose veracity was unimpeachable, he had the adroitness on all occasions (except the fatal one) to brush at the approach of a man. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, as two girls were working in a field near Benson, little dreaming of supernatural agencies, suddenly the wild man stood before them in all his native glory? As he had converted his shirt into a veil, and wore it completely over his face (it is supposed to escape identification), he did not perceive the approach of three strapping fellows who happened that instant to be passing near the spot. Upon one of the women, however, appealing to them, he instantly caught the alarm and scampered off, the men of course following, and such a chase has not been seen for many a day! The wild man bounded along, cutting the air like an eagle, as though his limbs had been steeped in bear's grease, the pursuers following scent like a leash of beagles. At length, however, after a run of two miles, the ghost, if ghost it were, or wild man, or whatever else it might be, fell exhausted to the earth, and on being raised, and the lather removed from his face, he was discovered to be a barber of some standing in Wallingford! At his earnest request the honour of being led captive into the town with a rope round his neck was dispensed with. The magistrates of Oxforshire are said to have issued a warrant for his apprehension (it hardly occurred in their jurisdiction), but he had previously decamped, and it is rumoured that he has since embarked for America. What renders the whole proceeding most unaccountable is, that, he is a married man with a family.—*Times, April* 23.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—This noble chamber, which there is no Englishman "with soul so dead" as to enter without experiencing a gush of venerated recollections, is at length to be renovated. The operation is no less due to history than to the grand proportions of the hall itself, which, even in its condition of a neglected barn, never fails to impose on the mind of every beholder. The floor, we understand, is to be lowered, and the whole hall thoroughly repaired. It will be seen by our Parliamentary reports that the House of Commons has voted 17,000*l.* for the purpose.

MARCHIONESS OF HERTFORD.—The late Dowager Marchioness Isabella Anne Ingram was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles, ninth Viscount Irvine, of Scotland (which title became extinct upon his death, June 27, 1778), and sister, to the Lady of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and the late Mrs. Meynell Her ladyship was united to the late Marquis of Hertford when Viscount Beauchamp, May 20, 1776; and by his lordship, whom she survived twelve years, she had an only child, the present marquis. The marchioness was for the long period of half a century a distinguished member of the *beau monde*, and at her house in Manchester-square, every season gave *recherché* banquets chiefly to the high Tory peers and their ladies. She has died possessed of vast wealth, the bulk of which will go to the Ramsden family. The marquis is expected from Naples about the 20th of May.—*Atlas, April* 20.

The Commissariat Store Branch is to be immedintely transferred to the Ordnance; which it is calculated will produce a saving of at least 10,000*l* per annum.—*Globe.*

Sir Daniel K. Sandford, M. P., who, on the last Arches Court day was admitted an advocate of that court, was yesterday introduced in like manner, sworn, and admitted as advocate in the High Court of Admiralty.

The Huddersfield declaration of the lay members of the Church of England, expressive of their attachment to the same, has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It contains about 1500 names of individuals, with their designation and rseidences, and none have signed below the age of twenty-one. A more respectable list was never forwarded from Huddersfield. A similar declaration with about 700 names, was at the same time forwarded from Holmfirth.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

It is in contemplation to construct an iron railroad from Romer to Naples.

THE WANDERING JEW.—An old man, named Frantz Brimann, pretending to be the "Wandering Jew," was arrested lately at Erlach, in Franconis, where he had availed himself of the pious credulity of many who lodged and entertained him. On being searched, there was found upon him 25,000 florins in gold, which he had the impudence to assert was lent him by Jesus Christ, to defray the expenses of his journeys, but the Police Magistrate replied that the real "Wandering Jew" never had more than five sous in his pocket, and consequently took charge of this fund till due inquiries could be made.—*Galignani.*

A Royal Duke, whose name has appeared before the public in more questionable shapes than one, and who, notwithstanding his splendid income, is deeply involved in debt, recently offered a tradesman, into whose books he got about seven years back, 5s. in the pound for the first quarter, and as much more every subsequent quarter, provided it was convenient! Were a poor man to make such a proposition, he would be considered little less than a diddler, but Royalty covers a multitude of sins. To the honour of the Duke of Gloucester, notwithstanding all the petty gibes to which he is exposed, it is a notorious fact that a tradesman has never to ask twice for his money. A similar trait may be stated in the character of the Duke of Cambridge; and the Duchess of Kent set apart a proportion of her income to pay her husband's debts, an example well worthy the adoption of the fortunate survivor of another great man—we mean the Duke of York.

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